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East Europe

FBIS-EEU-89-135
Monday
17 July 1989

Daily Report
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FBIS-EEU-89-135 *17 July 1989*

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Bush 'Supports Reforms' in Poland, Hungary

AU1507141889 Tirana ATA in English
0929 GMT 15 Jul 89

["Bush Supports the Reforms in Poland and Hungary—Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 15 (ATA)—The U.S. President, Bush, wound up his tour of Poland and Hungary, leaving these countries in high doses of euphoria, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in an article written by its commentator Shkelqim Beqari. The U.S. press described this visit as "historical" which will open up a new epoch in the European developments.

Bush's visit in these two countries, the article underlines, has to do with their internal economic and political developments. The reforms applied there are made at faster rates than in the Soviet Union. Bush tried to support the reforms in this country in all their points. The process of reforms in Poland was conditioned also by the American aids, which now are demanded to be greater. In Hungary, too, Bush gave new qualities to the economic financial aid. Important for Poland is its granting of the status of the favored state in trade, whereas for Hungary this question will be discussed in the American Congress.

The meeting of Bush with the Solidarnosc chairman, Lech Walesa, in Poland was a public support for these trade unions, which challenged the alternate member of the party recently and dominated the Polish Sejm. Meanwhile, the American offer to send volunteers of the notorious Corps of Peace in Hungary was accepted there. It is the first time these corps, created in 1961, will function is an East European country. The Hungarian foreign minister declared that "Hungary hopes a lot in the meeting with Bush," whereas the latter's enthusiasm was greater when he said that "I am convinced that Hungary is able to score successes in reforms."

Bush considered the visits in the above mentioned countries as to the benefit of the American-Soviet relations. For this, he consulted also Gorbachev, who welcomed the U.S. support for the reforms in East Europe, the article writes in conclusion.

Alia Greets France's Mitterrand on Bastille Day

AU1407114589 Tirana ATA in English
0934 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Tirana, July 14 (ATA)—The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, has sent the following message of greetings to the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand:

On occasion of the National Day of the French Republic, the bicentenary jubilee of the French Revolution, it is a pleasure for me to extend to you and, through you, the French friendly people greetings and warm wishes for happiness and prosperity.

I avail myself of the opportunity to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Albania and France will develop nonstop to the benefit of our two peoples and peace.

Malile Attends Embassy Reception

AU1507141089 Tirana ATA in English
0921 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Tirana, July 15 ATA—On occasion of the National Day, the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Michel Boulmer, gave a reception, on July 14.

Present were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile, the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council, Llambi Gegprifti, the director of the International Relations Study Institute, Prof Sofokli Lazri, deputies to the People's Assembly, functionaries of the central institution, working people of science, art, press and other invitees.

Present were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Alia Greets Iraq's Husayn on National Day

AU1607161289 Tirana ATA in English
0730 GMT 16 Jul 89

[Text] Tirana, July 16 (ATA)—Comrade Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, sent the following message to the president of the Republic of Iraq, Saddam Husayn:

"It is a special pleasure for me, that on occasion of your national day, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and in my name, to convey you and through you, the friendly Iraqi people, the cordial greetings and the best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the country."

Cultural Agreement Signed With DPRK

AU1607160889 Tirana ATA in English
0815 GMT 16 Jul 89

[Text] Tirana, July 16 (ATA)—The plan on cultural exchanges between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 1989-1990 was signed in Pyongyang these days. It foresees exchanges in the field of culture, art, education, etc.

The plan was signed for the Albanian side by Ismail Djaloshi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Pyongyang, whereas for the Korean side by O Mun-han, deputy chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with foreign countries.

Marko Receives UN Population Fund Delegation
AU1507142289 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Tirana, July 15 (ATA)—On July 14 before noon, Rita Marko, vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, received in the seat of this Presidium, the executive directoress of the UN Fund on the Population Activity [UNFPA] and vice-secretary general of the UN, Dr Nafiz Sadik, and the chief of the UNFPA office for Europe, Bashir Muntezi.

Present in the reception were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and the permanent representative of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania to the UN, Bashkim Pitarka.

During the reception, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Rita Marko expressed the pleasure for the visit of the delegation of the United Nations Fund on the Population Activity to our country. He acquainted them with the great transformations that have occurred in our country over the years of the people's power regarding the economic, educational, and cultural development, and with the progress made to protect and strengthen the people's health. He spoke of the foreign policy of Albania in defense of the interests of the people and the independence of the country, as well as of its activity in the United Nations and with the organisms of its system.

Dr Nazif Sadik, on her part, evaluated the achievements of Albania in various sectors of the life. She stressed that over these 45 years of liberation, great strides forward are made in Albania to consolidate the health of the people and especially that of mother and child, an experience which should be generalized by our organization in other countries as well.

Economic Performance Report for 9-15 Jul
AU1507193289

[Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its transmissions between 9 and 15 July carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of report given in parentheses):

Durres District: The 6-month industrial production plan was exceeded by 19 million leks. (1800 GMT, 14 July)

Berat District: The industrial production plan up to 10 July was overfulfilled by 3 percent; exports were exceeded by 16 percent. (1800 GMT, 12 July)

Elbasan District: The "Steel of the Party" Metallurgical Combine exceeded the 6-month production plan. (1800 GMT, 10 July)

Gjirokaster District: The industrial production plan up to 10 July was fulfilled by 103 percent; the export plan was fulfilled by 103.6 percent. (1600 GMT, 13 July)

Kolonje District: The industrial production plan up to 10 July was overfulfilled by 3.1 million leks. (1800 GMT, 14 July)

Korce District: The industrial production plan up to 10 July was fulfilled by 100 percent. (1800 GMT 12 Jul 89)

Shkoder District: Twenty-seven out of 29 collectives report fulfillment or overfulfillment of the 6-month plan; exports have been exceeded by 7 million leks. (1800 GMT, 11 July)

Tropoje District: The industrial production plan up to 10 July was overfulfilled by 1 percent. (1800 GMT, 14 July)

Vlore District: The industrial production plan up to 10 July was overfulfilled by over 3 million leks. (1800 GMT, 15 July)

Leaders' Public Appearances for 8-14 Jul Reported
AU1507155689

[Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 8 and 14 July reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (sourceline of report given in parentheses):

Hekuran Isai, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, and Prokop Murra, Albanian Workers Party (AWP) Central Committee (CC) Politburo members; and Kico Mustaqi, and Pirro Kondi, AWP CC Politburo candidate members, attended a ceremony in Tirana on 8 July, at which Ministry of Internal Affairs staff were awarded orders and decorations in the context the 45th anniversary of the country's liberation. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Jul 89)

Hekuran Isai, Prokop Murra, AWP CC Politburo members; and Kico Mustaqi, Pirro Kondi, and Llambi Gegprifti attended a civil defense seminar in Tirana on 9 July. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Jul 89)

Muho Asllani, AWP CC Politburo member and Durres District AWP Committee first secretary; Vangjel Cerrava, AWP CC Politburo candidate member and Korce District AWP Committee first secretary; and Kico Mustaqi, AWP CC Politburo candidate member and chief of

the General Staff of the People's Army attended activities on the 46th anniversary of the founding of the People's Army, in Durres, Korce, and Gjirokaster, respectively. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Jul 89)

Vangjel Cerrava attended the commemoration of the anniversary of the liberation of a village in Korce District. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Jul 89)

Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary attended a ceremony at the V.I. Lenin Higher Party School in Tirana on 12 July. (Tirana Domestic Albanian 1800 GMT 12 Jul 89)

Rita Marko, AWP CC Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, received a delegation of the UN Fund for Population Activity on 14 July. (Tirana ATA English 0935 GMT 15 Jul 89)

Citizens Detained at Border Checkpoint in Turkey

AU1407144789 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 14 Jul 89

["Bulgarian Citizens Unlawfully Detained"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA)—On June 20 at the Turkish border check point Kapikule the Bulgarian citizen Asen Ivanov Ivanov, born 1949, was detained, when travelling to Bulgaria. He told the police that he wanted to return to Bulgaria. Asen Ivanov had been in Turkey from May 12, when he had arrived to Istanbul from Sofia by airplane.

On June 21 the Bulgarian citizens Sevdalin Izerov Marinov and Nikhat Velinov Myustedzhebov were also detained at the Turkish border when they expressed a desire to return to Bulgaria.

Statement on Border Trespassing Incident

AU1407192989 Sofia BTA in English 1825 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA)—Severin Ognyanov, 40, of the village of Patitsa, municipality of Chernoochene, Region of Khaskovo, was detained near the Kapitan Andreevo border checkpoint at 1:40 am on July 12 when he tried to cross the Bulgaro-Turkish frontier illegally, acting under the influence of alcohol.

The case was used for speculation by the Turkish mass media which circulated slanderous reports that two Bulgarian Muslims had been "brutally shot down" at the border. The investigation under way into the case showed that this allegation is absolutely groundless and is intended to complicate even further Bulgaro-Turkish relations.

Theft of Departing Muslims' Property Confirmed

AU1507183689 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jul 89 p 2

[Interview with Colonel Ivan Stoyanov, "commander of the oblast administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs," by Nikolay Zhelev, "RABOTNICHESKO DELO Varna Oblast correspondent," on 11 July in Varna: "Property, Speculation, Traveling"]

[Text] Colonel Ivan Stoyanov, commander of the oblast administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, answers questions prompted by rumors about the stealing of citizens' personal property, speculation deals, and the of travel procedure.

[Zhelev] Comrade Stoyanov, one of the rumors related to the traveling of Bulgarian Muslims to Turkey is that their dwellings have been robbed by their feliow citizens. What is the truth?

[Stoyanov] You yourself said that these are rumors. At the beginning there really were some individual cases in some villages in which unscrupulous citizens waited for the departure of the owners and then robbed them of their property. They were primarily tempted by household goods. We reacted immediately. We guarded the property more carefully and recruited some volunteers. At our instruction, regional inspectors conducted on-the-spot checks. Unfortunately, they found out that the doors of some houses had not even been locked, something that would help every evildoer. Thus, we really are discussing rumors, because individual cases are not a reason to foment a psychosis. Furthermore, through the municipal people's councils and mayorships we organized the reliable protection of all dwellings so that when our citizens return they will find their property intact.

[Zhelev] In the situation that emerged have there been cases of dishonest property deals with the Buigarian citizens who travel across the border, and what measures have been adopted?

[Stoyanov] I understand your question in the following manner: Has the situation whetted the appetite of the citizens to strike speculative deals with a view to achieving personal benefit? Yes, there is such a trend, because the demand for certain goods such as private cars, trailers, and suitcases suddenly increased by a great amount. You yourself understand that we cannot trace everything. Our measures aim at limiting the possibilities for carrying out such deals. The "Motor Vehicles Registration and Control" offices of the Automobile Transportation Committee monitor the change in motor vehicles' ownership and specifically clarify the motives for this change because we have information about speculative deals. At the moment I cannot cite names and numbers because we are in the middle of the investigation.

We adopted strict measures in relation to the so-called private markets. There we actively assist the organs of financial control in the struggle against various kinds of speculation. I would again like to stress that only speculative deals are being prosecuted. There are no obstacles for the citizens who honestly sell their property according to the requirements of the law.

[Zhelev] Yesterday, in front of the oblast administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, some people were complaining to each other that the issuing of their passports has been delayed....

[Stoyanov] They are not the only ones; others also grumble. However, I am convinced that they themselves understand that their traveling depends on the two countries' processing cazpacities at the border. Is it not better to calmly await their turn in their homes, villages, and places of work instead of hanging around for days on the road and thus creating additional difficulties? However, there is another negative factor. Those who depart abandoned too quickly and in an unresponsible manner

their places of work, and now their idleness prompts them to seek the slightest reason for dissatisfaction. The new laws give all citizens the right to travel across the border. The People's Republic of Bulgaria repeatedly and responsibly stated that there are no obstacles. Nevertheless, some citizens are in a hurry and create unnecessary tension.

BBC Journalist Queried at Border Checkpoint

AU1507220989 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 13 Jul 89 p 2

[Mariya Netsova report on interview with BBC journalist Peter Marshall at the Kapitan Andreevo border checkpoint; date not given: "Aren't You Working With Double Standards, Colleague?"]

[Text] Peter Marshall, an ambitious 36-year-old correspondent from the BBC in London, arrived with his camera crew at the Kapitan Andreevo border post in order to take objective photographs from the other side of the barrier as well. He had already visited Turkey, where he had briefly acquainted himself with the situation of the Bulgarian Muslims and had interviewed Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

The BBC camera was immediately pointed at the column of departing Bulgarians, among whom the British journalist looked for people to talk to, in the midst of the bundles, bags, and packages.

Afterwards Peter Marshall was kind enough to answer questions put to him by the representative of the FATHERLAND FRONT.

[Netsova] You have been in Bulgaria 24 hours, and before that you were in Turkey. Did you see the camps where the Bulgarian Muslims have been accommodated?

[Marshall] Yes, I did. The Turkish Government evidently wants to show the world how concerned it is over its so-called kinsmen or fellow-countrymen, and therefore the conditions in the camps are quite good. The tents are very fine. The Turkish Government also promises to find jobs for them.

[Netsova] Mr Marshall, I have just talked to some Bulgarian Muslims who have returned from Turkey. They lived in the camps and their stories are quite different. Near Luleburgas the tents have no lighting and in the evening the only light comes from the station, there is no electricity, and water is only available from a single well. The food is miserable.

[Marshall] There is public catering: soup, bread, and salads.

[Netsova] Yet they did not taste meat the whole time they were there.

[Marshall] Oh, I do not know (Mr Marshall smiled); I did not ask about that. No one complained about the food.

[Netsova] You interviewed Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. Did he show you the apartments that he so generously promised to our Bulgarian Muslims on Turkish television?

[Marshall] I did not see any such apartments. I do not know, but I think that their accommodation will not present any problem. These people have been there for a very short time. It seems to me that they will get settled and find work.

[Netsova] Have you any intention of interviewing the Bulgarians who have returned from Turkey? They are still here.

[Marshall] Yes, I did see one woman somewhere here.

[Netsova] Two weeks ago Bulgarian television showed footage from a BBC documentary film in which the condition of the camps was shown in all its wretchedness. Your opinion, Mr Marshall, that the situation in the camps is good does not correspond to what your own television showed. What criteria are you using to judge the situation at the camps, British or Turkish? Do you not think you are using double standards?

[Marshall] Am I using double standards? I simply expressed my opinion.

[Netsova] If a flow starts in the other direction in a few months, from Turkey to Bulgaria, will you come here again to do your reporting?

[Marshall] Naturally!

[Netsova] Au revoir, then.

Postscript: Soon after our conversation Mr Marshall and his team packed their equipment into the white BBC minibus and departed—no doubt they were in a hurry, and had no time to chat with the people who had returned as well.

Video recording by Boyko Kunchev.

Editorial Note: Everything reported above was recorded on videofilm. The cassettes are available at the editorial office for anyone interested.

Writers' Weekly Views Ottoman Oppression

AU1107182789

Sofia LITERATUREN FRONT in Bulgarian No 27 on 6 July publishes on pages 1 and 5 a 3,500-word article by Ventseslav Nachev entitled "Following the Tracks of Suffering." The same weekly publishes a 5,500-word

two-part article by Academician Khristo Khristov entitled "The Bulgarian Revival and Unity of the Nation," which appears on pages 1 and 8 of the 29 June issue and page 5 of the 6 July issue.

In his article, Ventseslav Nachev makes a historical survey of the destruction and suffering caused by the invading Ottomans in the relatively young but highly civilized Bulgarian state. He quotes data from Khristo Gandev's book "The Bulgarian Nationality in the 15th Century" showing that 680,000 persons disappeared from the Bulgarian population in the period from the 1360's to 1493, noting that "the extermination was so widespread and all-embracing that the nationality was on the verge of complete extermination and reached the point of biological collapse." However, Nachev notes that, mainly thanks to the Ottoman tolerance of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, the Bulgarian nation managed to survive successfully and resist the Ottoman onslaught on their nationality. He comments: "It was precisely the Balkan peoples, and most of all the Bulgarians, who withstood the harshest blows, and stopped for a long time with their chests and lances the Turkish onslaught on Europe. Europe should have been obligated to us, and have raised at least one monument to the unknown Bulgarian chieftains..., but it did not do it, and is hardly likely to do so."

Nachev cites historical evidence indicating that, in contrast to the Greeks and the Serbs, for example, there is no evidence of the Bulgarian ecclesiastics or military cooperating with the Porte. However, he cites abundant historical evidence of Bulgarian resistance to the Ottoman hegemony, which led to numerous cases of suffering and martyrdom. He surveys the resistance shown by the leaders of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, notably Partiarch Evtimiy, "the first ideologist of uncompromising resistance, of profound loathing of slavery," who was imprisoned by the sultan. He continues by outlining the Ottoman attempts to suppress the Bulgarian origins of those among the population who agreed to conversion to the Muslim faith.

However, despite the crude Ottoman persecutions, Nachev notes that "in the final event, we gained the upper hand in our struggle with the empire, and what is more, we prevailed as a modern, European nation." He adds in conclusion: "It is a great Bulgarian marvel (How else can one describe it?) that, after all this, we have no feelings of spite, develop no feelings of revenge, and the bacillus of nationalism does not breed among us." As an example, he cites the Bulgarians' magnanimous treatment of Turkish prisoners of war after the capture of Edirne in 1913.

Khristo Khristov's article is a historical survey of the prolonged Ottoman attempts to Islamize the indigenous Bulgarian population. In part one of the article Khristov notes that "the schism produced between the Orthodox Christian and Islamized Bulgarians on a religious basis led to dangerous political and sociocultural consequences for the people. These came into the open when the Bulgarian national revival began in the middle of the 18th Century," as this revival was promoted by the Orthodox Bulgarian population, whereas the Bulgarian Muslims took no part, "keeping to one side from the mighty revival process, which opened up new horizons and new paths for the ascending development of the Bulgarian people in the field of material and intellectual culture and led to political liberation in 1878."

In part two of his article, Khristov begins by surveying the historical sources on Islamization of the population and the Bulgarian Revival, and asserts that on the basis of the sources, "Bulgarian historical science, supported by representatives of world historical science in other countries, has good grounds for maintaining the thesis of the Bulgarian origin of the Islamized and partially assimilated Bulgarian population." He asserts that there is little evidence of any mingling between the indigenous Islamized Bulgarians and the Ottoman occupiers.

Greek Press Item on Turkish Conduct Reprinted

AU1507172089 Sofia BTA in English
1523 GMT 15 Jul 89

["On the Policy of Ankara and Its Patrons"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA)—Why do some people in Europe turn a deaf ear and a blind eye to the atrocities to which the Turkish authorities subject their own people? A commentary by Mr Khristos Falaidis, a Greek historian of international relations, suggests an answer to this question. The commentary was originally contributed to Athens TA NEA newspaper and is reprinted in today's ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME.

The Greek scholar groups the Turkish atrocities into the following categories: Turkish prison brutalities, persecution of Kurdish rights activists, crackdown on any manifestation of protest against the official policy, and outrages in Cyprus. For all that, Turkey keeps getting generous financial aid from NATO so as to remain a "rampart" of the Western democracies, Mr Christos Falaidis observes.

The author considers the hypocritical readiness of the Turkish authorities to accept the Kurdish refugees from neighbouring states. "By the way, the same is happening these days to the Bulgarian Muslims who left for Turkey. The Turkish 'benefactors' are planning to resettle part of them in Cyprus," the scholar indicates.

The Greek historian believes that Ankara has adopted this arrogant line of conduct because the West tolerates its strategic ally and is reluctant to bring tangible rather than fictitious pressure to bear so as to cool down the pan-Turkish feelings.

In conclusion, the feature says that by dissembling and by making a mockery of the principles of international law, Turkey is cheating and sneering at its patrons.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO reproduces a report from the London INDEPENDENT, filed from the sites where the Turkish invaders in Cyprus had destroyed Christian monuments of culture. The feature says that the desecration is evidenced indirectly by the objects stolen from unprotected churches and monasteries surfacing from time to time in the international antique markets. The newspaper documents thoroughly the outrages in the occupied territories where the churches have been converted into mosques, sheep pens, warehouses and even cinemas.

Zhivkov Greets New Greek Party Leader Farakos

AU1407201389 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Grigoris Farakos, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, in which he congratulates him most cordially on his election to this post.

I am convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our fraternal parties will continue in the future to develop and strengthen in the interest of peace, socialism, and the friendship between the Bulgarian and Greek peoples, the telegram states.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Arrives, Starts Talks

AU1707101289 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Talks have started in Sofia between Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov and and his Hungarian colleague Gyula Horn, who arrived in Bulgaria on a friendly working visit.

The talks will deal with the processes of renewal in the two countries and topical international problems.

Yotov, BCP Members Return From Kadar Funeral

AU1507153489 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] The delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], led by Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, returned today from Budapest. It had taken part in the funeral ceremony in connection with the burial of Janos Kadar.

Zhivkov Receives Danish Socialist Leader Auken

AU1407134689 Sofia BTA in English 1227 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and president of the State Council, had a meeting with Mr Svend Auken, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark(S) and deputy chairman of the Socialist International, who is visiting this country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the BCP.

During the talk, which passed in a cordial friendly atmosphere, in spirit of sincerity and understanding, the two sides exchanged information on the activity of the two parties at the present stage and discussed current problems of the international situation, as well as questions of the relations between Bulgaria and Denmark.

Mr Todor Zhivkov acquainted the guest with the chief trends, with the results and difficulties in the realization of the July Concept for the restructuring of the Bulgarian society, as well as with the views of the BCP about the new content of the epoch. He informed the chairman of the Social Democratic Party on the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Member States, held on July 7 and 8, this year in Bucharest, of Bulgaria's initiatives oriented toward strengthening of the good-neighbour relations, cooperation and understanding in the Balkans and Europe.

Mr Svend Auken spoke of the chief directions in the work of the Danish Social Democratic Party and of the views of the party's leadership on the political situation in Denmark, on the development of the integration processes in the EEC member states, as well as on the results of the recent congress of the Socialist International held in Stockholm.

Special attention was paid to disarmament, security and cooperation in Europe and in the world, to the development of the East-West relations. The two sides noted the positive changes in the international situation and greeted the first steps toward reduction of the military confrontation. Finding with satisfaction that the positions and approaches of the two parties on the most topical problems of the consolidation of peace coincide or stand close, they pointed out that the achievement of a concrete turn in disarmament needs new active work of the governments and the political parties, of all peace-loving and realistically thinking forces.

The sides expressed the mutual desire of the BCP and the Social Democratic Party of Denmark for development of the relations between the two parties in interest of preservation of peace, security and disarmament, of the mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Denmark for the well-being of the peoples of the two countries.

Mr Svend Auken had also meetings and talks with Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP.

Auken Speaks to Press

AU1407210989 Sofia BTA in English1739 GMT 14 Jul 89

["Danish Social Democrats for Peace and Disarmament"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA)—Mr Svend Auken, chairman of the Danish Social Democratic Party and vice president of the Socialist International, told the press here today that small countries as they are, Denmark and Bulgaria can influence the settlement of the global problems of our time within the alliances to which they belong.

The Danish Social Democratic Party and the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] share the same assessments on matters of detente and disarmament.

The guest stressed the Socialist International's commitment to the strengthening of world peace and security and its determination to work for the solution of ecological problems and for the promotion of state-to-state economic cooperation.

Later Mr Svend Auken took a stand on the questions concerning the opportunities of Bulgarian citizens to travel abroad and to return freely to their country. "My conversations with Bulgarian Muslims and with officials have led me to believe that contrary to what Turkey and some mass media in the West allege, the Bulgarian authorities do not expel Bulgarian Muslims," he said. He expressed satisfaction with the fact that Bulgaria gives every opportunity to members of the world public and to media representatives to see for themselves how things stand.

Zhivkov Attends French National Day Reception

AU1407172289 Sofia BTA in English 1652 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA)—Mr Bertrand de Guilhem de Lataillade, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of France, today gave a reception on the occasion of his country's National Day and the bicentennial of the French Revolution .

Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, attended the function.

Iran's Foreign Minister Receives Popov, Others

AU1607165489 Sofia BTA in English 1627 GMT 16 Jul 89

["Fine Prospects For Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Tehran, July 16 (BTA)—Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran, today received a Bulgarian delegation led by Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The sides surveyed the promotion of bilateral contacts and commended highly the state and the prospects of Bulgaro-Iranian cooperation.

Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati said that Iran sees no obstacles whatsoever to the promotion of bilateral cooperation and believes that there are conditions to upgrade it to a new higher level, especially in view of the expected visit to Bulgaria by Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Parliament and acting commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of Iran, at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov.

In a spirit of mutual understanding the sides considered certain problems concerning the situation in the regions where Bulgaria and Iran are situated. They stressed the inadmissibility of an interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Positive Relations Promoted

AU1607154789 Sofia BTA in English 1434 GMT 16 Jul 89

["Positive Promotion of Bulgaro-Iranian Ties"—BTA headline]

[Text] Tehran, July 16 (BTA)—On behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, who leads a Bulgarian delegation to the commemorative ceremonies for the 40th day of the death of Ayatollah Khomeini, conveyed condolences to Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of Iran, and reaffirmed Bulgaria's readiness for a further consolidation, promotion and enhancement of the traditionally friendly contacts with Iran.

Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i thanked for the sincere feelings expressed by the Bulgarian leader [sentence as received]. Commending highly Bulgaro-Iranian cooperation, the president of Iran said, "Today our relations are better than yesterday. We are convinced that tomorrow they will be better than today."

Stoyanov Receives Visiting CPSU Delegation

AU1407182689 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] In accordance with the plan for cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the CPSU, a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Sergey Nesterenko, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, has been on a visit to Bulgaria from 10th July until today.

The Soviet visitors had meetings and talks at the BCP Central Committee, in municipal BCP committees in Sofia, and with the oblast and municipal committees in (?Lovech).

The guests were received by Comrade Dimitur Stoyanov. He briefed them on the party's work on the consistent implementation of the July Concept and the cadre policy tasks in the conditions of restructuring.

New Microprocessor Firm Formed With USSR

AU1607150889 Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 13 Jul 89 p 1

[Veselka Piralkova report: "Transfer of Ideas"]

[Text] The Bulgarian-Soviet "Microprocessor" Enterprise has been established in Pravets. It was founded by the "Biochemical Systems" and "Microprocessor Systems" State Companies on the Bulgarian side, and by the "NIIkhimmash" (expansion unknown) Scientific Production Association in Moscow on the Soviet side.

The enterprise is based on the joint technical center for microprocessor equipment that has been functioning since 1987.

The aim of the newly formed enterprise is to intensify the cooperation between our two countries in production processes with a high scientific content and to meet the requirements of the chemical and petroleum engineering industries in the USSR for microprocessor equipment. It will develop, produce, and put into service microprocessor systems and software programs. The enterprise will also carry out the transfer of technologies and know-how, provide warranty and post-warranty servicing, supply engineering services, and engage in independent foreign trade activity.

The enterprise's specialists will concentrate their efforts on achieving the desired transition from individual machines and modules to computerized production systems, on constructing new models for organically combining science with production, and on perfecting the links between designs, technologies, and electronics. The creation of a new type of work station will permit problems to be resolved in a variety of ways and will allow technologies to be fully applied to processes.

Transportation Protocol Signed With USSR

AU1307184489 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] On 13 July in Sofia a protocol was signed at the regular 17th session of the Permanent Bulgarian-USSR Working Group on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Transportation.

The participants in the session discussed the processes of restructuring the transportation complexes in the two countries and coordinating the two countries' transportation plans. Special attention was devoted to perfecting and developing the Varna-Ilichevsk ferryboat line and the activity of the "Interlikhter-Barom," the "Dunay-Trans," and the "Intermor-Put" joint transportation organizations.

The protocol was signed by Yuriy Volmer, USSR minister of the maritime fleet, and Trifon Pashov, Bulgaria's minister of transportation.

The signing of the protocol also was attended by Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

Khristo Dobrev Delivers Speech on Botev Day

AU1207143289 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 1 Jun 89

[Speech of Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense, at 1 June Sofia, military tatoo marking Botev Day anniversary—live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, 2 June is a remarkable date in our calendar, when all our people, fallen on their knees, remember their most precious children, who with their self-sacrifice traced the road toward Bulgaria's freedom and happy future. [passage omitted]

On this day we again express our determination to further steadily strengthen friendship and unity with the great USSR and the soldiers of the Soviet Army, for the benefit of our peoples and for the cause of peace and socialism. The Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and fraternity, fused by blood, are the guarantee of our dear motherland's freedom and progress. [passage omitted]

Today, when we are engaged in the great task of putting into effect the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and the BCP Central Committee July Plenum on profoundly restructuring our socialist society, the example of the heroes and their self-sacrifice for the freedom of our motherland and its bright future, are especially dear to us. Precisely because of this we decisively reject the attempts of reactionary Turkish circles at instigation and crude interference in Bulgarian affairs. With indignation and contempt we denounce the provocateurs, demagogues, and the renegades [rodootstupniktsi] such as the activists of the so-called Club for Assisting Glasnost and Restructuring and all those who ally with foreign anti-socialist centers

and try to destabilize our country and undermine our people's unity. We categorically say to them and the people of a similar mind [sumishlenitsi] that we shall firmly defend our socialist achievements, and the independence and integrity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Together with all Bulgarian working people, we stand totally united behind the statement of Comrade Todor Zhivkov and proudly accept his remarkable words: "We, the Bulgarian people shall not fall to our knees! Nobody can divert us from the road toward the revolutionary renewal of our socialist motherland that we have selected." Like him we all repeat the oath to be loyal and devoted to our people to the end and devote all our forces to guaranteeing the progress and security of our socialist motherland.

Eternal glory to Khristo Botev, consistent revolutionary and inspired poet of the freedom! Deep, profound respect to the heroism of the heroes who have fallen for the freedom of our motherland. Long live the heroic BCP, the undisputed leader of the people in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and in constructing socialism. Long live and prosper throughout the centuries our united and prospering socialist motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

First Health Protection Plan Signed With PRC

AU1307192889 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] On 13 July in Sofia, the first Plan on Cooperation in Health Protection and Medical Science Until 1990 Between Bulgaria and China was signed. The document envisages exchanging experience and information about medication and the prevention of diseases, protecting the health of mothers and children, the supply of medicines, studying medicinal plants, introducing the achievements of technological progress, planning, and the economic aspects of health protection.

The Bulgarian specialists are very interested in the methods of Chinese popular medicine.

The document was signed by the deputy ministers of the two countries, Prof Evgeni Apostolov and Gu Yingqi.

More on Health Minister's Visit

AU1407132789 Sofia BTA in English 0828 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA)—"You have great successes in endoprosthesis, dispose of highly qualified experts in traumatology and we could exchange mutual experience in this respect. With the plan for cooperation which we have signed, a good basis is created for busy relations in the sphere of treatment, in research work and in medical cadres training." This is the opinion of Mr Gu Yingqi, Chinese deputy health care minister, who is visiting Bulgaria as a head of a health delegation which held talks with a delegation of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, visited research institutes and health establishments.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation Mr Evgeni Apostolov, first deputy minister of health, stressed the basic moments in the document which regulates cooperation between Bulgaria and China in health care and the medical science up to the year 1990. This is the exchange of information between the two countries for the achievements in health care and the new scientific and medical technologies, offered in practice. There will be exchange of cadres who will specialize in the respective other country.

The Chinese health delegation was received by Mr Georgi Yordanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Consular Protocol Signed With SFRY Envoy

AU1707101089 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the SFRY ambassador to Bulgaria, Milenko Stefanovic, signed a protocol in Sofia on exchanging ratification documents for the consular convention between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The document is aimed at further improving consular relations between the two countries in the spirit of mutual friendship and cooperation.

Tanchev Receives Visiting Nicaraguan Delegation

AU1207130389 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jul 89 p 6

[Text] On 10 July Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] and first deputy chairman of the State Council, received the delegation of the Nicaraguan Democratic Conservative Party led by Clement Guido, chairman of the party, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BZNS Permanent Board.

The guests were briefed in detail about restructuring, developing socialist democracy, and self-management in our country. Comrade Petur Tanchev spoke about the activity related to implementing the scientific-technical revolution and the new agrarian policy, pointing out the great importance of the communist-agrarian unity of action for socialist Bulgaria's progress.

The participants in the talks expressed their mutual readiness to develop further cooperation between the BZNS and the Democratic Conservative Party, which contributes to strengthening Bulgarian-Nicaraguan friendship and cooperation.

The BZNS secretary stressed that the statement of Comrade Todor Zhivkov of 29 May is a powerful expression of the constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which corresponds to the new realities and spirit of Helsinki and Vienna.

The guests highly assessed the achievements of our country's socioeconomic development and its contribution to peace and good-neighborliness in the Balkans, as well as its consistent efforts to turn this region into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

The BZNS secretary expressed the Bulgarian people's solidarity with the people of Nicaragua. During the talk support was expressed for the constructive efforts of the Contadora Group and the Lima Group for politically resolving the situation in Central America.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Roger Berrios Vazquez, Nicaraguan ambassador to Bulgaria.

Grisha Filipov Receives Awards on Birthday

AU1207180089 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has awarded Comrade Grisha Filipov with the Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria title, the Golden Star, and the Georgi Dimitrov Order. The high distinction has been awarded to him for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and for the construction of socialism, and on his 70th birthday.

Different Approach Marked in Bush E. Europe Trip
LD1607215889 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Commentary by editor Michal Michalcik]

[Text] U.S. President George Bush' visit to Poland and Hungary came at a time when a process of profound and economic change is taking place not only in these two countries but practically throughout Europe. If the United States, as an important segment of the infrastructure of Europe, does not want to stay behind the European train now beginning to gather speed as U.S. Secretary of State James Baker put it, it must take a more active part in this process. This applies above all in relations with the socialist countries.

President Bush admitted frankly in Budapest that East Europe is different from what Washington has been imagining. Different, too, was his tone and the content of his speech, for instance in comparison with that speech he delivered in Vienna as vice president 5 years ago. One could no longer detect the spirit of confrontation in his speeches made both in the Polish Sejm and the economic school in Budapest. The division of socialist countries between good ones and bad ones was also absent. However, what the President failed to conceal was his desire, even his effort, to show and promote the superiority of the capitalist way of life, capitalist enterprise, and Western democracy. Hungary will receive $25 million, but only for the development of private enterprise. The granting of most-favored-nation status for an unlimited time has, on the other hand, been made conditional on the adoption of a law on immigration. This reminds one far too much of the U.S. Marshall Plan and particularly of his principle "something for something".

The U.S. President was not overly generous, not as the representative of Polish Solidarity expected. True, the U.S. Government has had its experiences with economic and financial assistance to Poland. The fact that it really does not have much from which to give handouts was a much more decisive factor in this instance, for it is literally drowning in debts.

One Hungarian newspaper complained about another factor so characteristic of the U.S. approach when it wrote: Although we have concluded 34 agreements with the United States, the Americans are investing mainly in services and not in the development of our industry.

The good thing is that Hungarian economists assessed the situation soberly and realistically. They do not rely on a miraculous U.S. magic wand.

Although economic issues prevailed in President Bush' visits, his trip also indicated many things in the political area. The American had already declared before his visit that by his talks in Poland and Hungary he did not want either to make the situation more difficult for Mikhail Gorbachev or to drive a wedge between socialist countries. Thus he had reacted to Gorbachev's speech in Strasbourg when the highest Soviet representative stressed that the United States was an integral part of the all-European process and that the Soviet Union had never had and does not have an interest in separating it from West Europe. Thus a myth has fallen that has been nurtured for many years, one which was a serious obstacle on the path towards a Europe of confidence and cooperation.

Adamec, Johanes Receive FRG's Genscher
AU1407130589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Comrade L. Adamec Received H.-D. Genscher; Talks Have Begun Between the CSSR and FRG Foreign Ministers"]

[Text] Prague—On Wednesday [12 July] evening in Hrzan Palace in Prague Ladislav Adamec, CSSR premier, received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, who had arrived in the CSSR on the same day for a 2-day working visit of talks with Jaromir Johanes, CSSR foreign minister.

In an extensive and frank discussion Ladislav Adamec explained to his guest the substance of political and economic restructuring in Czechoslovakia and referred to the probable risks of this complicated internal political development which is, in addition, influenced by external events. At the same time, he stressed the inseperable union of the political and economic reforms and the government's endeavor to utilize the relatively favorable conditions in Czechoslovakia for the transition to new methods of management. He also referred to the very good possibilities for developing cooperation between the CSSR and the FRG, possibilities which we do not always successfully use. Hans-Dietrich Genscher highlighted the joint interests and joint responsibilities of both countries, which arise as a consequence of their proximity in Europe. The FRG is in favor of stable development in Central Europe; we are not interested in a destabilization of the situation and we are not pursuing such a policy, he said, among other things.

The views of both politicians were united in the need for common protection of the environment in central Europe, a need which was served very well by the meeting between responsible government ministers from the countries bordering the CSSR.

Ladislav Adamec thanked H.-D. Genscher for inviting him to visit the FRG.

On the same day, talks began between Jaromir Johanes, the CSSR foreign minister, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher in the Czernin Palace in Prague. Both representatives

exchanged views on the present situation and on possibilities for the further development of relations between the CSSR and the FRG, and they discussed in detail the current international and political situation.

During the discussions between both ministers, Jaromir Johanes stated that the mutual relations between both states are on a good level. The ministers agreed that there currently exists a relatively great deal of room for their further expansion and intensification.

A series of significant treaties and agreements with the FRG is under preparation which should create a solid basis for expanding contacts and cooperation on all levels. Two agreements from the transport sphere are being prepared, negotiations are also under way concerning agreements on the protection of investments, and concerning scientific-technical cooperation. In principle, negotiations have been completed on the text of an agreement between the CSSR and FRG Governments for the mutual establishment of cultural and information centers. Final talks are taking place on the introduction of a protocol for a cultural agreement for the years 1989-91. With reference to the Czechoslovak public's dissatisfaction, the CSSR foreign minister again emphatically brought up the subject of the CSSR's request for the extradition of the Czechoslovak citizens and hijackers of a Hungarian aircraft. He stated that their speedy extradition is in the interest of the common struggle against terrorism. He also urgently requested effective help from FRG organs in returning a kidnapped Czechoslovak citizen—the minor Lukas Veltrusky—to Czechoslovakia. He pressed the Czechoslovak request for criminal proceedings to be initiated in the FRG against the war criminal A. Malloth, and he also pointed out the need to further improve the process of issuing FRG visas to CSSR citizens.

In the case of the hijacking of the Hungarian aircraft, Minister Genscher said that at present court proceedings against the hijackers are under way which are to decide whether the perpetrators will be extradited or tried in the FRG. Concerning the Czechoslovak request for help in the case of the kidnapping of a male minor, he gave his assurance that it will be dealt with in accordance with the appropriate legal norms.

Both ministers emphasized that progress toward a Europe of security, trust, and broad cooperation requires consistent assertion of the new political thinking. They confirmed the interest of their countries in the further intensification of the Helsinki process and in its development, in the interest of all European nations.

The guest gave a briefing on the main conclusions of the recent NATO summit meeting in Brussels, as far as the development of East-West relations is concerned. He also stated that within this framework the policy of the European Community is being activated, which he demonstrated with the results of the Madrid session of the European Commission. He emphasized that in relations between East and West it is necessary, particularly at this time, to display statesmanlike wisdom and responsibility.

Jaromir Johanes acquainted his guest with the course and results of the Bucharest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states. He explained in detail the contents and aims of the documents which were adopted in Bucharest and he underlined their programmatic and realistic character. He said that the Political Consultative Committee talks welcomed some of the conclusions from the NATO summit in Brussels. At the same time, he pointed out that these conclusions contain certain elements which do not correspond to the demands of the time. He underlined the necessity of resolving the issue of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe by inaugurating independent negotiations, as the Warsaw Pact countries propose. He highlighted the support that the discussions of the Political Consultative Committee accorded to the proposals voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev in Strasbourg and, at the same time, he stressed the extraordinary importance of the implementation of these proposals for the CSSR and the FRG as they are countries located in the region of the greatest concentration of armed forces and armaments in the world. The Czechoslovak minister mentioned the topicality of the joint CSSR and GDR proposals for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe. He gave a briefing on our intentions by the further assertion of a proposal to create a zone of trust, good-neighbor relations, and mutual cooperation along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, which was proposed by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee. He expressed his expectation that the Czechoslovak initiative will continue to meet with understanding on the FRG side. Jaromir Johanes also appraised FRG participation in the conference of government members from the seven Central European states on environmental protection, which took place in Prague at the end of May on the basis of a proposal put forward by Ladislav Adamec, the CSSR premier, and he said that we are counting on FRG cooperation in this regard in the future.

In the evening Jaromir Johanes gave a gala dinner in his guest's honor.

Jozef Lenart and Miroslav Stepan, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and other officials participated in it.

In his speech Minister Johanes mentioned that the dynamic development of European policy and the resulting qualitatively better infrastructure of security, stability, and cooperation has an extraordinary significance for the CSSR and the FRG as they are countries in the center of Europe. In Europe, more than at any other time, we are realizing that it continues to be more

difficult to achieve national aims of social and economic development without broad international cooperation. Therefore, we also ascribe importance to the successful culmination of the Vienna follow-up meeting. We see in its conclusions a significant prerequisite for transferring collaboration between the CSCE participants onto a qualitatively higher level.

In his speech Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed that the FRG Government is prepared to continue constructively along a path of cooperation with the CSSR. The changes taking place at present in Europe create favorable prerequisites for dialogue and cooperation. We must jointly utilize the historic chance to create a permanent European peace settlement. Both our states—said Minister Genscher—as neighbors in the center of Europe are called upon to actively participate in building a common European home. He also referred to the fact that, in a period of changes directed away from confrontation and toward cooperation, security is acquiring a fundamental significance in Europe and that these changes must be utilized to take further disarmament steps.

Visit Reflects Positive Changes

LD1407210889 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] It is a part of our radio newsreel to regularly comment on various international political events and visits to our country that concern Czechoslovakia directly. The 2-day working visit to Czechoslovakia of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG foreign minister and vice chancellor, cannot of course be an exception. I asked Antonin Kostka, our foreign political commentator, for an assessment:

[Kostka] i think the definition "working visit" best sums up the character of the talks which Minister Genscher conducted with he highest Czechoslovak representatives. The more so since these talks took place immediately after the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Bucharest—so the range of the issues discussed was much wider than is customary in bilateral talks.

Such a working visit is one of the new phenomena of the relaxation in Europe. Its content as well as the degree of unanimity achieved—or at least a close identity of views on the most important questions of international relations—accurately reflect those positive changes in world development which are more and more unequivocally replacing confrontation with cooperation. This was apparent particularly clearly in the questions of security, the further course in the disarmament effort, economic, and ecological cooperation.

The fact that passionate polemic is currently going on in the FRG regarding the revanchist thesis of the so called "openness" of the German question, unleashed by the speech of leading clerical politician Theo Waigel, added a special, albeit secondary, but nonetheless a significant import to the visit, and to the businesslike and constructive atmosphere of the talks conducted. The visit to our country of the West German vice chancellor and foreign minister testifies to the fact that despite various relapses in the past, the realistically thinking forces in the FRG are capable of sharing actively in the process of relaxation in Europe.

Jiri Hajek Released After Interrogation

AU1407142289 Hamburg DPA in German 1404 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Prague (DPA)—Former CSSR Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek (76), who was arrested in Prague's "Olympik" Hotel on Friday [14 July], has been released after having been interrogated for several hours. Hajek wanted to speak at a seminar of the Hessian Falkenstein Adult Education Institute about the Prague Spring in 1968. Police prevented the seminar; three CSSR historians, who should have given lectures in addition to Hajek, were banned from speaking.

Since Hajek was detained by police for hours, he was not able to attend the reception given by the French Embassy on the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution. On Thursday [13 July] Hajek had a 1-hour conversation with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to the displeasure of the authorities. Last week, the civil rights activist was relieved of his passport. Hajek, who was a cofounder of the Charter 77 civil rights movement, is one of the best known dissidents in the CSSR.

Premier Adamec To Pay Visit to Hungary 20 Jul

LD1707110189 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Ladislav Adamec will make a friendly working visit to Hungary on 20 July 1989 at the invitation of Miklos Nemeth, Council of Ministers chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Pact Statement, Communique Officially Approved

LD1407134289 Prague CTK in English 1300 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Prague July 14 (CTK)—The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Federal Government approved the statement "For a Stable and Safe Europe, Free of Nuclear and Chemical Weapons, for a Substantial Reduction of Armed Forces, Armament and Arms Spendings" and a communique adopted at the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee session in Bucharest on July 7-8.

In a statement issued today, the two organs supported the positions of the allied countries on international issues discussed at the session, voicing firm determination to carry out the tasks laid down at the session.

The party Presidium and the government stressed the significance of the active policy of socialist countries due to which certain positive changes occurred in international development. They welcomed the hopefully developing Vienna talks on conventional armed forces and on measures to build confidence and security, and regarded the reduction and elimination of tactical nuclear weapons as a key question of security and stability in Europe.

The two organs also stated that favourable changes in international relations have not yet become irreversible and that the situation in the world remains complicated and full of contradictions.

Czechoslovakia will work actively for disarmament to become a continuous and irreversible process, for security to be ensured by political and not only by military means, for cooperation and mutual understanding, the statement said.

Troops To Be Assigned to Construction, Railroad

AU1307125889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jul 89 p 2

[Reply by Major Vladimir Palan to a reader's question in the "Readers Ask" column: "Military Construction Capacities"]

[Text] [Question] On what will the newly set up military construction capacities concentrate?

[Palan] Following the decision of the State Defense Council last January, in the 1989-90 period changes will be carried out in accordance with the defensive military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states, changes which will emphasize the defensive nature and reduce the number of persons and armaments in the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA]. The number of troops in the CSLA's combat units will be reduced by a total of 12,000 persons and the Army's construction organization will be beefed up by 20,000 troops. This will markedly increase the CSLA's role in the fulfillment of tasks in the national economy, especially in construction and railroad transportation.

In accordance with the decision of the CSSR Government, members of the construction units will mostly take part in tasks connected with the ecological program, in reconstruction work in the West Bohemian border region, and in the modernization of the housing stock in selected localities. The existing railroad units will be beefed up by 2,000 persons, too. They will take part in the reconstruction and maintenance of railroad tracks.

At present, more than 3,000 soldiers in excess of the original plan are working in selected branches of the national economy.

Existing 'Manpower Import' From SRV Criticized

AU1607205189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jul 89 p 4

[Ivo Vasiljev article: "Vietnamese Workers Among Us"]

[Excerpts] Not a single day passes without our media carrying several items on life and events in Vietnam. Here and there, although rarely, they also publish an article on the life of a group of Vietnamese workers or apprentices in Czechoslovakia.

When talking about the Vietnamese workers among us, the important thing is to answer the question: What are the links between the work and life of the Vietnamese workers and apprentices in our country and the life of their families at home, the problems they left behind, and the problems they will face upon their return? [passage omitted]

The frequently voiced conjecture that the troubles with some of the Vietnamese workers and apprentices began when young people from southern Vietnam as well started coming, or that what is involved is a generation problem similar to our own, are, in my opinion, only a makeshift explanation. The public does not know the real causes, because it still has not been sufficiently well informed. And here lies the real shortfall by our experts who have the opportunity to understand the problems of both our and the Vietnamese societies. However, one has to add that this is a difficult matter to write about because it concerns not only the interests of two socialist states, but also the interests and feelings of many people. Writing about them presupposes a policy of openness, public assessment of problems, the knowledge of many historical and present-day circumstances and also a considerable measure of responsibility. After all, the experience of the past 40 years has revealed that good relations among the socialist countries can be upset fairly easily and the rectification of damage costs much in effort and time. Therefore, I have to say in advance, to preclude misunderstanding, that we will try to provide objective information about existing difficulties, but always in an attempt to contribute to their solution and strengthening mutual relations.

Most of today's problems stem from the profound difference between the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese economies, not only in level of development but also in organization, structure, and reaction to the specific conditions of each country and its position in the world economy.

In our country we know that—as the consequence of a war, economic blockade, population growth, and some other causes—for years the SRV has had great difficulties employing a considerable part of the youth. Precisely because of that, the majority of the young people coming to us for work have no tradesmen's skills. They are coming directly from secondary schools, often because they had not been accepted for study at institutes of

higher learning, or directly from basic military service. That, however, is only one, although very important, criterion for the selection of applicants for working abroad (in our country, the USSR, the GDR, and Iraq). This criterion by itself, perhaps might even not have the crucial influence on the work, study, and way of life of the Vietnamese citizens in our country; there are other factors as well; above all, the level and the structure of incomes of entire families—mainly in the cities, be they families of workers, technicians, staff in the health services, education, science and research, public and other administration, of the other state employees, workers of the party and social organizations' apparatus. [passage omitted]

People without skills are doomed to make a living by trading and various odd jobs. Acquiring skills is the greatest wish of a young person who leaves his country for Czechoslovakia or some other socialist country. [passage omitted]

Work abroad, even unskilled labor, has become one of the means to secure for a family the basics for living not only in the future, but, above all, right now. The aim of a Vietnamese working in our country is, above all, to earn good money, and with this money to buy our country's products to send to his family during his stay or, after winding up his stay, to take them home with him or her. Only a few are products which will enrich the household. The family needs the greater part for sale in order to be able to purchase basics. The majority of the young people arriving in our country to be semitrained [zapracovani] in factories have become, more or less, reconciled to the fact that they will not acquire any skills, but as long as they earn and buy things they need, this is all right. It is natural that this is an extreme emergency solution. They always have to think and worry about how they will manage upon their return. Without skills, they will again face unemployment. By then they will be older and less adaptable, but life will place greater demands on them as adults. Lately it has not been just young people who are arriving in Czechoslovakia. Engineers who studied here years ago and did not forget Czech are applying for jobs as interpreters for groups of workers. Some experts who do not speak Czech—under the pressure of circumstances—seek even unskilled jobs.

It is obvious that in our country unskilled workers in production cannot master any skills if they do not learn a trade properly. They can learn some, but the machinery which they learn to operate in our country either does not exist in Vietnam or these people will not get work in enterprises that have such machinery. Enterprises in Vietnam still have problems just making use of their own employees. Thus the original purpose of the interstate agreement "on temporary employment of skilled SRV workers connected with their further training in Czechoslovak organizations" has become lost.

When the Vietnamese workers purchase in our country, and transport home, products in demand there, their work has for them and their families real [ralny] purpose and also contributes to a certain enrichment of the Vietnamese domestic market. However, from the viewpoint of the future-oriented needs of the development of the Vietnamese economy and society, as well as from the viewpoint of many young people's future, the existing form of the "import of manpower" from Vietnam is presents considerable problems.

World Congress of Slovaks Calls for Autonomy

AU1407133689 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 14 Jul 89 p 2

[APA report: "Slovaks Call for Autonomy in the CSSR"]

[Text] Vienna—On Thursday [13 July] in Vienna representatives of the World Congress of Slovaks, the largest Slovak exile organization, claimed the right to self-determination for Slovaks. The Slovaks are people in their own right who are not able to implement their independence within the centralized Communist state, they said. The World Congress, which, according to its own information, has approximately 350,000 members all over the world, will hold the fourth world festival of Slovak youth on Semmering [Austrian mountain] through Sunday [16 July].

Joint Statement on Pact Meeting in Bucharest

LD1307151989 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1300 GMT 13 Jul 89

["Joint statement of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the GDR on the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Participant States of the Warsaw Pact"—ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The SED Central Committee Politburo, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR have issued a joint statement on the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the participant states of the Warsaw Pact, which took place on 7 and 8 July in Bucharest. The statement says that the three bodies have received the report on the meeting from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. They are in agreement with it and are thankful for the work achieved under the leadership of Erich Honecker.

It says further: In a moment full of responsibility for international development the allied socialist states discussed the main directions of their cooperation in the interests of peace and stability in Europe, disarmament, the deepening of international dialogue and equal cooperation. In the published documents they summarize their fundamental approach and their proposals for a comprehensive program to render the change, from confrontation to cooperation lasting and irreversible. It is of great international consequence that the participant states again affirmed in Bucharest their determination to consistently continue their policy of peace, disarmament, and cooperation.

SED Central Committee Politburo, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR emphatically support the appeal to the NATO member states to help strengthen the improvement in the international arena and to support this—following the example of the USSR, the GDR and other socialist countries—with adequate disarmament measures. That would benefit the international climate and increase trust among the states.

The participant states of the Warsaw Pact are geared toward rapidly and purposefully continuing the negotiations on halving the strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States, reducing and banning nuclear weapons tests, banning and destroying chemical weapons, and on agreeing without delay to a radical reduction in the armed forces and arms of the Warsaw Pact and NATO while securing strict mutual control. In this connection, the assessment particularly stresses that disarmament measures must safeguard equal security for all states, while completely respecting the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of each and every state in its existing borders, and must exclude the possibility of the application or threat of force.

The inclusion of tactical nuclear weapons in the negotiation process is becoming more and more urgent. The GDR has greeted the intention of the USSR to make further unilateral reductions in tactical nuclear missiles in Europe should the NATO states be prepared to negotiate. The Warsaw Pact states again offer parallel negotiations on these questions. The attitude toward the commencement of negotiations on tactical nuclear weapons is an indicator of whether the states and their alliances are really concerned about true disarmament, security, and trust between states with differing social orders. That is also true for the incorporation into the negotiation process of the naval forces stationed in European waters, concerning which the Warsaw Pact states also propose negotiations.

In a way which is rich in initiative, the GDR has helped shape the hopeful course of international affairs, with its predictable and constructive policy of dialogue, cooperation, and unilateral disarmament steps. As the other participant states of the Warsaw Pact do, it follows with concern the striving of influential forces in NATO for military superiority and compensation of achieved disarmament, as well as the increasing attempts at intervention in the internal affairs of the socialist states. The participants at the meeting therefore most emphatically stress that a common European house can only become reality when the existence with equal rights of states with different social orders, the prevailing territorial and political realities, the inviolability of the existing borders, and the sovereignty of all states are respected unconditionally, and any kind of subordination of other states is refrained from.

The allied socialist states pointed with emphasis to the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts and the urgent solution of such global problems as the preservation of the environment, overcoming underdevelopment, and shaping equal international economic relations. The GDR supports all realistic efforts to create a comprehensive system of ecological security in Europe, and for all European states to work out norms and principles binding under international law by 1992.

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR have decided the necessary measures to help realize the steps agreed at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Bucharest to deepen the cooperation of the participant states in constructing socialism and to coordinate their steps to realize the joint peace and disarmament program.

Honecker Letter to GDR Section of IPPNW

AU1407101589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 89 p 1

[ADN report: "Erich Honecker Letter to GDR Section of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War—GDR Resolutely in Favor of Elimination of Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Berlin—Erich Honecker, Central Committee general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany

and chairman of the GDR State Council, has replied to a joint appeal by the GDR and FRG sections of the organization, International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), against the modernization of short-range nuclear weapons early in July. The letter to the GDR section reads as follows:

Dear Professor Mebel:

Dear Professor Roeding:

I have noticed with attention your letter of 8 May 1989 in which you, as representatives of the FRG and GDR sections of IPPNW, loyal to the physicians' ethics, appeal to responsible politicians in the GDR and FRG to prevent the modernization of short-range nuclear missiles.

As you know, the GDR resolutely works for the elimination of all nuclear weapons from the European continent and even the entire planet. In order to achieve this goal, there must be no break in the incipient disarmament process which also includes further zero solutions for nuclear weapons.

In this respect, the GDR Government and all social forces of our country are fully in agreement with the public in West Europe, including the FRG. We share your assessment of the dangers that have been created by influential NATO forces under the pretext of modernizing tactical nuclear weapons—dangers to the process of disarmament and confidence-building, and dangers to our joint efforts to build a peaceful common European home.

As physicians, you rightly point out the inconceivable consequences that the use of short-range nuclear missiles or theater weapons would have for people's life and health, and for the existence of civilization in Europe in general, and the two German states in particular. This was also stressed in the Potsdam declaration that was recently adopted by your colleagues, the representatives of the European sections of IPPNW.

The GDR proposes holding negotiations as soon as possible on the reduction and finally total elimination of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, without any inhibiting precondition or linkage with other disarmament issues.

The statement of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers on tactical nuclear weapons and the more far-reaching initiatives of our alliance offer a constructive basis for this. The position that NATO has adopted on this issue recently may prove to be another constructive element, if the relevant political will exists. I may assure you that the GDR will do everything in its power to make its contribution, and in doing so it will always also take into account the remarkable commitment of the physicians that are united in the IPPNW, and the commitment of the international peace movement.

Yours very sincerely,

E. Honecker

SED, SPD Group Deliberate Disarmament Issues

LD1407211489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Today in Berlin the joint working group of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee and SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] Bundestag group on European security questions continued its work in a 10th meeting. It further deliberated issues of nonaggression capability and sufficient defense.

The working group expressed the hope that after a successful start the Vienna negotiations on European conventional disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures will make speedy and constructive progress. It will promote this development through its own proposals. At the same time the working group is of the opinion that stability, security, and nonaggression capability in Europe cannot be achieved completely and reliably as long as tactical nuclear weapons remain on European territory. Therefore, the working group affirmed the SED and SPD's demand for the earliest possible start to negotiations on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe in parallel with the Vienna negotiations on conventional armed forces. In pursuing this objective and fleshing out the agreement concluded between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD and of the SPD Bundestag group, in Berlin on 25 May 1989 the working group conducted an initial exchange of views to work out a proposal on the reduction and gradual elimination of tactical nuclear weapons. The joint working group noted that its proposals for the creation of a chemical weapons free zone, a nuclear-free corridor, as well as a zone of confidence and security in Central Europe are gaining in topicality.

The working group welcomed the proposals for a stable and secure Europe contained in the latest statement by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw pact states. It likewise welcomed NATO's proposals for including troop strength and air forces in the Vienna negotiations. Both sides should reply constructively to these proposals.

The working group paid attention to Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal made before the Council of Europe in Strasbourg to carry out meetings of experts by those states that maintain nuclear weapons in Europe together with states on whose territories such weapons are stationed. The objective of such talks would be to clear up confusion and mistrust, in order to find a common way toward the gradual reduction of the nuclear weapons potentials.

The working group agreed to hold its next meeting in Bonn on 12 October 1989.

The meeting was attended by: For the SED—Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee; Professor Dr Joachim Boehm, deputy department head of the Central Committee; Prof Dr Manfred Mueller, head of the fundamental issues department of the International Relations Institute Postdam-Babelsberg; Dr Guenter Hillmann, section head at the Foreign Ministry; Naval Captain Manfred Graczynski, staff member of the Defense Ministry; and Karl-Heinz Wagner, Central Committee staff member. For the SPD—Egon Bahr, chairman of the subcommittee for disarmament and arms control in the German Bundestag and member of the SPD Presidium; Karsten D. Voigt, chairman of the chemical disarmament working group and representative of the SPD Bundestag group of the Foreign Affairs Committee and member of the SPD party executive; Erwin Horn, representative of the SPD Bundestag group in the Defense Committee; Dr Hermann Scheer, representative of the disarmament and arms control working group of the SPD Bundestag group and member of the SPD Party Council; and Dr Uwe Stehr, expert of the SPD Bundestag group.

Radio Stations Cause GDR 'Concern, Surprise'
LD1407134889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1239 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] July 14 (TANJUG)—The German Democratic Republic (GDR) has expressed "serious concern and surprise" over the opening of the bureau of free U.S. radio stations "Freedom" and "Free Europe" in Budapest.

Although all countries are entitled to their own paths of development and independent decision-making on their internal affairs, the decision on the opening of confirmed anti-socialistic radio stations in Budapest must give rise to concern and unease, it was said in Berlin.

This stand was published by the youth paper JUNGE WELT in response to readers' questions, but in a manner unambigously pointing to the conclusion that this is an official GDR stand.

This is not the first time that Berlin has expressed "concern" over the current internal processes in Hungary.

A plenum of the United Socialist Party of Germany (USPG), held last month, for the first time publically and from the highest place discussed the situation in Hungary in the context of "attacks on socialism." It was assessed that the slogan of the "renewal of socialism" in Hungary is, in fact, an attempt by certain forces to destroy the system, thus causing "deep concern" in GDR.

Hager Honors Kadar, Lays Wreath at Funeral
LD1407205589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 14 Jul 89

[By Klaus Riemann and Franz Helling, Budapest]

[Excerpts] Budapest (ADN)—The longstanding leader of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Paty [MSZMP] and internationally respected statesman Janos Kadar was buried with military honors late on Friday [14 July] afternoon in Budapest. [passage omitted]

On behalf of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee, Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, laid a wreath, the ribbon of which reads "To our friend and comrade, Janos Kadar—Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany." Thus tribute was also paid to the merits of the deceased in consolidating the fraternal cooperation between the SED and MSZMP and between the two states and peoples.

40 Arrested for Protesting Chinese Crackdown
AU1507121089 Hamburg DPA in German 1039 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] East Berlin—According to peace groups, a total of 40 persons have been temporarily arrested in Dresden in connection with an event in which drums were played to commemorate the victims of the crackdown in China. Administrative fines of DM300-1,000 were imposed on 13 of them, the latest edition of East Berlin's ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNAL states. It also carries reports on arrests that were made at Dresden's Kreuzkirche Church on 9 July and the following days.

The drum-playing event was not organized by the church but by autonomous peace groups, the journal points out. The authorities stated that the reason for imposing the fines was because the noise was a nuisance to Dresden citizens. A similar drum-playing event was staged in East Berlin.

Honecker Greets Greece's Farakos on Election
AU1407114189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 89 p 1

[ND report: "Congratulations to Grigoris Farakos on Election"]

[Text] Berlin—Erich Honecker, Central Committee general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], sent the following cable to Grigoris Farakos who was elected Central Committee general secretary of the Greek Communist Party on Tuesday [12 July]:

Dear Comrade Farakos:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf, I convey to you the most cordial congratulations on your election as Central Committee general secretary of the Greek Communist Party.

On this occasion, I wish to express my satisfaction with the close, fraternal relations between our two parties.

I wish you good health, creativity, and much success for the fulfillment of your responsible function.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

General secretary

Commentary Criticizes FRG's Waigel Statement

AU1607142189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 89 p 2

["He." commentary: "Dangerous Illusions"]

[Text] It was not a gaffe. Bonn's Finance Minister Waigel, chairman of the Christian Social Union, has repeatedly stated: "I would repeat every word of my speech." He was referring to his utterances at the meeting of the "Silesian Expellees' Association" in Hannover the weekend before last [1-2 July]. There the minister and his colleagues, Mrs Wilms and, shortly afterwards, Mr Klein, flatly stated: Germany as a whole continues to exist within the borders of 1937. The "East German areas" on the other side of the Oder and Neisse Rivers also are part of the "German question." This means that there is also a claim on the territories of Poland and the Soviet Union.

In their revanchist tirades the speakers openly put themselves on a war footing with European realities. The German Reich does not continue in any way. It perished in the flames of World War II, which was unleashed by Hitlerite fascism. As a result of the war and in the course of the postwar development, two states with different social systems and alliance memberships were established on German soil 40 years ago. As the Joint Communique of September 1987 says, they proceed from the premise that the inviolability of the borders and the respect of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe are a fundamental condition for peace.

The revanchist claims are also directly aimed against the Helsinki Final Act. By calling into question the status quo, those who seek to change the boundaries of the Eastern territories are undermining stability, which is so important for our continent, and also damaging security and cooperation.

In this, and in no other, way the matter was assessed internationally. In Poland, the CSSR, the GDR of course, but also in other Western countries, shocked and voices of warning were raised. Chancellor Kohl tried to limit the damage. He stated that he does not see any need "to start a discussion about the border now." Mr W. was not deterred by all this: "I would repeat every word of my speech."

Of course, the revanchist demands are illusory. Nevertheless, they are dangerous. All over Europe people attentively observe what kind of an explosive mixture is developing there: ultrareactionaries' desire for annexation, the politicians' arrogant greater German attitudes, and, in addition, the brown sludge of neo-Nazism....

In Bonn one would be well-advised to no longer permit the credibility of FRG policy to be damaged in such a way, but to orient oneself without if's and but's toward European realities. This is commanded by reason, but also by the responsibility for peace.

FRG Data Collected on East European Resettlers

AU1407113989 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 89 p 5

[ADN report: "FRG Intelligence Service Spies on Resettlers"]

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—As has now become public in Bonn, the FRG Intelligence Service, the "Office for the Protection of the Constitution," has been collecting all available information in a special computer since the beginning of this year, including the addresses of apartments and workplaces of all resettlers from the GDR and East Europe who now live in the FRG. An Interior Ministry spokesman had to admit that all these data have been saved for all FRG authorities that deal with espionage. The codename for this file is "ADOS" (Addresses and Objects in the Communist Sphere of Power).

Wilhelm Noebel, Social Democratic Party of Germany, chairman of the Bundestag's Internal Committee, has referred to this as a scandalous procedure. Horst Isola, chairman of the Working Group of Social Democratic Jurists (ASJ), has pointed out the large extent of spying. He said that it is necessary to have increasing public control over the Office for the Protection of the Constitution.

Research Cooperation With Volkswagen Foundation

AU1607204689 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Talks on Research Cooperation—Delegation of Volkswagen Foundation Ended Visit"]

[Text] Berlin—A delegation of the FRG Volkswagen Foundation ended its visit to the GDR on Wednesday [12 July]. The delegation, which is led by Rolf Moeller, secretary general of the foundation, was in the Republic at the invitation of the Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs.

In talks with Professor Artur Bethke, deputy minister for university and technical school affairs, and Professor Claus Grothe, general secretary of the GDR Academy of Sciences, possibilities of support by the Volkswagen Foundation for cooperation between the two countries' research institutes in specific projects were discussed. The Volkswagen Foundation promotes science and technology in research and teaching in various areas. Visiting Berlin Humboldt University, the Cybernetics and Information Science Central Institute, as well as the Optics and Spectroscopy Central Institute of the GDR Academy of Sciences, the guests familiarized themselves with the work of these institutes.

SPD's Hiersemann Pays Visit to Gera Bezirk

AU1507150589 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 89 p 2

[ADN report: "Bavarian SPD Politician Visits Gera Bezirk"]

[Excerpts] Gera (ADN)—On 12 July the city of Gera was the first stop of Karl-Heinz Hiersemann's visit to Gera Bezirk. [passage omitted]

After a walkabout through the old center of the city of Gera, Mayor Horst Jaeger reported that about 70 percent of the city budget is used for rent subsidies, culture, sports, and the transportation sector.

The sister-city agreements between East Thuringian and Bavarian cities were another topic which Karl-Heinz Hiersemann discussed with the mayor and Herbert Ziegenhan, first secretary of the Gera Bezirk SED leadership, in the evening. The politicians noted that these sister-city programs have also contributed to developing the relations between the two German states. An important precondition for this is the safeguarding of peace. "For this, the commitment of every individual and also of the communities is necessary. The sister-city programs offer numerous opportunities for work in this respect," Karl-Heinz Hiersemann stated. Herbert Ziegenhan assessed the joint political initiatives of the Socialist Unity Party and the Social Democratic Party of Germany for a chemical-weapon free zone and a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe as well as the joint document of the two parties as a convincing expression of the joint efforts.

Krenz Holds Talks With DPRK Vice President

AU1407124189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 89 pp 1-2

[ADN report: "Exchange of Opinions With DPRK Vice President"]

[Text] Berlin—Egon Krenz, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], met with Yi Chong-ok, Politburo member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and vice president of the DPRK.

The guest conveyed fraternal greetings from Kim Il-song, WPK Central Committee general secretary and DPRK president, to Erich Honecker, which were cordially reciprocated by Egon Krenz on behalf of the SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

Egon Krenz addressed the results of the Bucharest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. He stressed that the allied socialist states were firmly resolved to create a stable and secure Europe, free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and to considerably reduce forces, arms, and military expenditures. In the course of the talk, he gave a report on how, following the Eighth SED Central Committee meeting, the GDR working people have prepared the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic and the 12th SED Congress. Egon Krenz paid tribute to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, which ended in Pyongyang recently, as a shining new chapter of the festival movement. It had given a vigorous impetus to the struggle of international youth in the sense of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace, and understanding among the peoples, and for the worldwide struggle of all peoples for a peaceful and humane world.

Yi Chong-ok gave a report on the great reaction that the substance and the results of the Pyongyang festival have met with in the DPRK. He conveyed the DPRK's thanks for the GDR's solidarity in preparing and carrying out the world youth festival. Yi Chong-ok stressed that the DPRK would continue to do everything in its power to promote the dialogue for peace, detente, and disarmament in the world and on the Asian continent. At the same time, it would consistently and creatively continue to build socialism on the basis of the resolutions adopted by the Sixth WPK Congress, he said.

The partners in the talk paid tribute to the high level of close relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples. Egon Krenz and Yi Chong-ok unanimously confirmed the inseparable connection between further strengthening socialism and ensuring peace. They said that it was necessary to push the incipient disarmament process and make it irreversible. They said that the GDR's policy which is oriented toward trusting cooperation and dialogue, and the DPRK's comprehensive efforts for a peaceful solution to the problems in the Korean peninsula were a substantial contribution in this respect.

Pak Yong-chan, DPRK ambassador to the GDR, took part in the talk.

Halbritter Discusses Price Policies in Beijing

AU1407111389 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 89 p 5

[ADN report: "Yao Yilin Received GDR Delegation in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing (ADN)—On Wednesday [12 July] Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council and member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, received Minister Walter Halbritter, director of the GDR Council of Minister's Office for Prices. Together with his delegation, Walter Halbritter is currently visiting China for an exchange of experiences in the field of price policy.

During their friendly talks, Yao Yilin briefed his guest on the great efforts of the party and government to rapidly overcome the consequences of the antisocialist riots and the complete normalization of the situation. He

praised the great importance of cooperation between the PRC and the GDR, and emphasized the usefulness of the exchange of experiences to solve complicated questions of socialist construction.

Walter Halbritter outlined to his guest the successful implementation of the economic and social policy that was adopted at the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and the preparation for the 12th SED Congress. Cheng Zhiping, director of the PRC State Office for Prices, was present at the talks.

Shipping Cooperation Agreement Signed With Syria

AU1407143189 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jul 89 p 2

[ADN report: "SAR and GDR Establish Shipping Commission"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Several days of deliberations of representatives of the transportation ministries of the GDR and Syria (SAR) were concluded in Berlin on Wednesday [12 July]. Both sides agreed on the development of a new maritime traffic agreement to replace the commercial shipping agreement of 1965 and on the establishment of a joint shipping commission. Dr Heinz Rentner and Amin Berzghal [spelling as published], deputy ministers of transportation, signed a protocol to this effect. In addition, the development of cooperation on third markets and in international shipping organizations is planned.

During their visit to the GDR, the Syrian guests were received by Transportation Minister Otto Arndt. They visited the Rostock sea harbor and the Warnemuende/Wustrow engineering college.

Mueckenberger Meets Finnish Parliamentarian

LD1507171289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the people's chamber Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] group and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and Perti Hietala, chairman of the group of the Social Democratic Party in the Finnish Reichstag, discussed in Berlin on Saturday the closer cooperation of the parliaments of the GDR and Finland. The objective of the closer cooperation of the two parliamentary groups should be to contribute toward a stable and secure Europe free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and to achieve a substantial reduction in armed forces, armaments, and military expenditure.

Erich Mueckenberger referred to the statement by the Bucharest meeting of the Warsaw Pact member states and underlined the GDR's specific contribution to the consolidation of peace, to liberating mankind from the danger of war, and the development of a comprehensive, mutually beneficial international cooperation.

Perti Hietala called for joint and individual initiatives for solving the security problems of individual regions on the European Continent. The meeting of parliamentarians of the Baltic Sea riparian states, Norway, and Iceland could be an important step on this way.

The two sides referred to the longstanding friendly relations between the two parliamentay groups and called for their deepening.

Hietala arrived this morning in the GDR at Mueckenberger's invitation for a visit of several days. He is accompanied by the member of the group executive Jorma Rantanen. The guests will be conducting talks in Berlin and the Erfurt and Potsdam Bezirke with deputies and other personages of social life, and visit historic sights and memorials of the German workers movement.

Controversy Within Evangelical Church Federation

AU1707135989 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 6 Jul 89 p 6

["Ws" report: "Controversy With GDR Federation of Evangelical Churches"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 5 July—The participation of GDR State Council Chairman Honecker in the festive service on the occasion of the reconsecration of Greifswald Cathedral on 11 June, and the fact that East Berlin Bishop Forck was not invited to the subsequent reception in the Greifswald City Hall, have given rise to fears and controversies within the GDR Federation of Evangelical Churches. It is feared that the state no longer considers the Church Federation as its sole partner in talks with the Evangelical side, and it might select bishops it finds suitable and come to special agreements with them. [passage omitted]

In a public statement the conference of Evangelical Church Leaderships in the GDR has now spoken up against trends by the state leadership to give preferential treatment to individual regional churches. Different treatment of the regional churches by the state is "no way to improve the relationship between state and church." The leadership of the Federation of Evangelical Churches expressed its dismay and regret about the fact that Bishop Forck was not invited with Bishop Gienke to the meeting with Honecker after the church service.

The public statement of the church leaderships conference that it is the duty of the Federation's member churches to brief and cooperate with the Church Federation and the other member churches concerning such church-political events constitutes a reproach of Bishop Gienke, who had already invited Honecker to the reconsecration of the cathedral at the beginning of the year but had informed neither the church leaderships conference nor his fellow bishops or the Secretariat of the Church Federation. At the session of the conference of church leaderships Bishop Gienke allegedly apologized for his solitary action.

However, Bishop Gienke's actions have also led to a controversy within his own church leadership in Greifswald. There, the fear was voiced that not inviting Bishop Forck to the reception in the Greifswald City Hall might lead to a "serious strain on the relations of the churches within the Federation." Now it is important to do everything "to counter the danger of the member churches being split." Such a "splitting" and playing one church off against another was attempted by the East Berlin organ of the Free German Youth, JUNGE WELT, in a 13 June article on the reconsecration of Greifswald Cathedral, headlined "The Communist and the Bishop." The article said: "This Sunday in Greifswald also was a signal, which could not be overheard or overlooked, against someone in a church office"—which meant Bishop Forck—"who, if one may for once believe the FRG Deutschlandfunk Radio Station, has again called on the GDR Government these days to 'permit a certain opposition so that its own course will be checked a bit more.' However, Christian conviction of one's mission is not compatible with such radio stations' antisocialist conviction of their mission, and any misinterpretation of the church's assignment is countered by the words of the bishop of Greifswald: For all regional churches united in the Federation of Evangelical Churches and for all Christian churches in our country, Erich Honecker's visit demonstrates the joint path which is being followed by respecting the conviction and assignment of the other. He calls for 'avidly listening to each other,'—while at the same time affirming that the 'orderly organs of decisionmaking at all levels of our political and social life are indispensable' for peacefully finding each other and living with each other." [passage omitted]

Obituary Published for General Kurt Wagner

AU1307130289

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 12 June on page 2, under the headline "Comrade Kurt Wagner; Obituary of the Central Committee," carries a 300-word obituary on the death of retired Colonel General Kurt Wagner, former deputy defense minister, who died on 8 July 1989, "shortly before his 85th birthday." The obituary praises Wagner as a "tested communist, who devoted all of his life to the ideals of the workers class." It notes that he was awarded the Karl-Marx Order and "other high awards."

Leaders' Public Appearances for 6-12 Jul

AU1507153389

[Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 7 to 13 July reports the following appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication and page number in parentheses):

Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership, honored nine members of the French Communist Party with medals and honorary pins for their contribution to developing cooperation between Halle Bezirk and the French Departement du Nord in Halle on 6 July. (7 July, page 2)

Werner Eberlein, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership, visited the state-owned farm Battle Livestock Production in Magdeburg on 7 July. (8-9 July, page 3)

Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, addressed graduates of the Karl Marx Party College in Berlin on 6 July. (7 July, page 6)

Kurt Hager met with participants in the second 1-year course for leading cultural cadres at the Karl Liebknecht Party College in Kleinmachnow on 7 July. (8-9 July, page 2)

Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, received Boyan Traykov, director of the Bulgarian news agency BTA an member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, in Berlin on 7 July. (8-9 July, page 2)

Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended a reception given by the Nicaraguan ambassador on the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution, in Berlin on 12 July. (13 July, page 2)

Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of the SED Central Committee, received Julio Goncalo Braga, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Mozambique, for his farewell visit in Berlin on 6 July. (7 July, page 2)

Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo attended a reception given by the Mongolian ambassador on the 68th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution in Berlin on 11 July. (12 July, page 2)

Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk leadership, attended the 14th Best Workers' Conference in Erfurt on 7 July. (8-9 July, page 3)

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR State Planning Committee, accompanied Yuriy Maslyukov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, on a visit to the Dresden Robotron and GERMED combines on 7 July. (8-9 July, page 2)

Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership, met with Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic party of Germany and chairman of the Social Democratic Parliamentary Group in the Bavarian Diet, on 11 July. (12 July, page 2)

Nyers, Nemeth Discuss Bush Visit on Television

LD1607220989 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 16 Jul 89

[From "The Week" program]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] To encourage the East European reform movements, the U.S. President visited Budapest after touring Warsaw and Gdansk. It is a oversaid fact but due to its importance it must be said again that George Bush is the first President in the history of the United States who has honored Hungary with his presence. On Wednesday, he had negotiations with leaders of the Hungarian Socialist Workers party [MSZMP], the government, and the National Assembly, in that order. After the talks all these, people, that is Rezso Nyers, Miklos Nemeth, and Matyas Szuros gave statements to "The Week." In the interview, excerpts of which now follow, they will inform you of those things about which the communiques had little or nothing to say.

[Begin recording] [Nyers] He would like to see Hungary, above everything, in a stable situation from the point of view of foreign policy. He very much emphasizes that they were trying to develop U.S.-Soviet relations—both in terms of the relationship itself, as well as from the point of view of its impact on Europe—in a way to improve, here in Europe too, the coexistence and cooperation of the two sides of Europe. They want to help Hungary in such a way that Hungary should be able to help itself. Economically, I think this is the appropriate solution for Hungary too, both from the point of view of our national dignity and independence and also from the point of view of our dependence on the world economy; and in this, the United States is a significant factor.

[Announcer] In other words, there is no truth at all to the speculation according to which, behind the U.S tight-fastened—which you have now described as a shut, purse—is hidden a consideration; that it is not worth investing during this period which is considered as transient, which Hungary is living through now, but rather it will be in the future, when a so-called legitimate administration is formed following elections.

[Nyers] I have not seen any sign of this. I had two very thorough talks with President Bush and I did not discover this on either occasion. To the extent that I am following U.S policy in addition to this—let me remark that Secretary of State Baker also made statements here and from these sentences too, I draw this conclusion—this is out of the question.

[Announcer] I think that it also is necessary to clarify the facts relating to some domestic illusions, that the U.S. Government must handle public money in a considerably meager manner after all, because Congress exerts powerful control. In other words, it cannot afford to throw away billions because it is not raised in this magnitude, at least it has not been raised since the Marshall Plan.

[Nyers] No, after all the United States is not appropriate from the point of view of direct financial assistance today. [Words indistinct] today it is quite indebted—it is Japan and the FRG which are the financial powers in the world today, and which have capital, and deploy capital in great amounts. There are other countries too, but these are the leaders. The role of the United States is different; it is still significant in the planning and urging of a coordinated Western foreign policy, and related to this a foreign economic policy...

[Announcer interrupting] The philosophy in the United States is, naturally, that first of all you should help yourself.

[Nyers] It was this which they expressed, but they do add that they help us to help ourselves. In this help is included—to translate it into the lingo of Budapest—that "we give you money for development, but we do not give money for consumption."

[Announcer] In his toast, President Bush said he would like to see Hungary be a country of many hundreds of thousands of small enterprises. Did this come up, did he perhaps expand on this concept to you?

[Nemeth] Yes. Well, I was very happy about this statement, if for no other reason than the fact that in my latest speech to parliament I also stressed this. I stressed it because I am convinced that in the economy a life-giving force can be called into being in the interest of creating a balance, by counting on these small and medium undertakings. And President Bush said, for instance, that in the United States in the last few years they have created about 20 to 25 million new jobs, and over three-fourths of these—in the U.S. economy as well—were in small and medium undertakings.

Therefore, he stressed the importance of this to such an extent that he drew our attention. He proposed that we pay regards to [corrects himself], he drew our attention to the fact that this policy is the only possible method for transforming the existing bad economic structures, not only in Hungary but in the other countries of the world as well.

[Announcer] Allow me to ask you: Since the U.S. Government has indeed, with tax reductions both in the former period and now as well, obviously significantly contributed to the increase in the numbers and the prosperity of the small enterprises, this has nevertheless, from the tax point of view, cost quite a lot; and the U.S. treasury is well and truly in debt. Do we have the resources for this?

[Nemeth] We did speak about this as well. In the United States the budget deficit, no matter how big it is, is financed by market methods. Therefore, the savings of the entrepreneurs, the enterprises, and the population provide cover for this kind of over-spending, through the purchasing of various forms of securities.

In Hungary, the situation is different so far. What I have in mind specifically is that Hungary is not yet in the forefront in investments, in savings, in allocating priorities. Thus, in this sense, there is a need for patience, for careful, coordinated reform measures. Well, to be sure, along with this we must reduce the state's over-spending, the large-scale public administration expenditures, in order to make use of even less savings in the course of financing the deficit. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Official Assesses Bush Visit
LD1507165789 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 15 Jul 89

["Call the Number 388-378" Program presented by Istvan Vizinger with guest Laszlo Kovacs, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Vizinger] Did the Hungarian-Romanian relationship arise at the talks held with the U.S. President?

[Kovacs] Yes, it arose, on two occasions. At the discussion held with party chairman Rezso Nyers, the party chairman touched on this issue, in connection with the nature of Hungary's relations with its neighbors. He mentioned that the Hungarian-Romanian relationship, unfortunately, is tense, and there has been no improvement in this recently. He underlined that, as regards the relationship, the tension, it is a bilateral matter in the sense that in this, we are not asking for external help or for mediation. What we would like is that every country should understand exactly the cause of this problem, and that they should raise their voice against the violation of human rights.

The other occasion where this arose was at the meeting with National Assembly Speaker Matyas Szuroes. Matyas Szuroes spoke about the otherwise well-known Hungarian thesis, that Hungarian policy feels responsibility for the Magyars living beyond the country's borders, and he asked the U.S. President to use his personal influence and the influence of U.S. foreign policy, to the utmost, so that human rights—including nationality rights—should be guaranteed everywhere in the world.

Not in the talks, but in another part of the program, the issue of the Hungarian-Romanian relationship figured in the sense that the President's wife, Barbara Bush, paid a visit to Romanian refugees in Tahitotfalu. [passage omitted]

[Vizinger] There is a question here that goes: If the Bush visit is linked to the visit to Poland, and if a balance can be drawn as to what this visit means for the two countries, then what can be said regarding what this means for the socialist countries not visited? Thus, what have the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Romania said of this?

[Kovacs] The reaction of the socialist countries has been interesting. I immediately add that these have not been official reactions, but commentaries, articles, things pubished in the press. These have emphasized reservations, indeed, there have also been outright harsh words of condemnation.

In general, they have raised two points. One is that this visit by President Bush amounts to intervention in the processes in Hungary, and not only Hungary, but also Poland—since neither has Poland been spared by these comments—that the two countries are selling off or renouncing socialism for a few dollars. Obviously, they have forgotten that these reform processes unfolded much earlier than any kind of discussion of the visit by the President Bush. So here, they have reversed the sequence of the two things.

The Hungarian leadership, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, when it initiated the entire reform process—the roots of which go all the way back to 1953 and which also had an upswing in 1968—the renewal of the system of political institutions, of the economy, the renewal of thinking, it took as its point of departure that the hitherto model, hitherto practice, in essence, had taken the road to a dead end, that radical change was necessary which was justified by the interests of the Hungarian nation. Otherwise, Hungary would not be able to catch up with the vanguard of international development. In this sense, it had nothing to do with the President's visit.

It is true that the President obviously chose these two East European countries because he sympathizes with these efforts. The other thing they have raised is that this visit amounted to interference in the alliance system; that its objective was to separate Hungary and Poland from their allies. President Bush took very great care to emphasize that he had no such objective, and we did not feel any such thing.

Regarding the other part of the question, what this has meant for those whom he did not visit—from this point of view it has meant nothing, apart from eliciting such sour reactions of condemnation. Yet I think that realities will convince them that these suppositions were unfounded.

Kovacs then speculates over what President Bush will say at the summit of the seven developed capitalist countries in Paris, and what the outcome of the summit might be. He concludes as follows:

[Kovacs] Regarding the results of the visit: I would not emphasize on quantitative matters and sums, money, but on the following: First, the visit itself and the statements by President Bush gave very weighty political and moral support for the reform process, which the Soviet Union has supported for years, in which Western

Europe shows great interest. This visit has nearly completed the circle, so we can say that international support for the Hungarian reform process is comprehensive.

The other thing is that although he came well-prepared, President Bush understands even more and is even more aware of what are the main pecularities and characteristics of Hungarian conditions, what are the efforts of Hungarian leaders. He understands our problems and perhaps he better understands what we need.

Foreign Minister on Romanian Missiles Purchase

LD1707114289 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] No matter what the fate of Csaba Tabajdi is, it is a fact that in essence his disputed statements were repeated by Foreign Minister Gyula Horn in a fresh interview to an Italian daily.

According to the Hungarian foreign minister, Romania's missile purchasing plan serves domestic political objectives first and foremost. Gyula Horn spoke about this to the Italian daily LA REPUBBLICA. The paper wrote that Ceausescu ordered Condor-type medium-range missiles from Argentina.

On the question of a possible Romanian threat, Gyula Horn stated: At the Bucharest summit of the Warsaw Pact, the Hungarian delegation clearly stated that if in Europe, where disarmament is advancing, a small country acquires medium-range missiles, then this will destabilize the security of the entire continent. Hungary, as a matter of fact, will not take countermeasures, because the missiles have not yet arrived in Romania. If, however, the missiles are installed, then the consequences that are inevitable from the viewpoint of national security will have to be drawn, said Foreign Minister Gyula Horn. In his view, armed conflict between Hungary and Romania is not possible, but the Romanian decision, in any event, causes political tension.

Leaders Express Condolences at Kadar Funeral

Nyers Gives Address

LD1407193189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1533 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Speech by Reszo Nyers, chairman of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, at funeral for Janos Kadar in Budapest—live]

[Text] Esteemed mourners, comrades, compatriots. We have to say goodbye to Janos Kadar. Inexorable fate is severing us from Hungary's internationally recognized outstanding statesman. From the ranks of those struggling for the ideas of socialism and democracy a splendid fellow combatant will be missing. From the vanguard of political life will be missing a soft-spoken leader who talked in a considered way, lived a (?more) simple life, lived for people, and was guided by the reigning principle of Man with a capital letter.

People of epochal significance are rare. Janos Kadar was one. His name is inseparably intertwined with the service of the cause of Magyardom and of international progress. In the moment of mourning, we bow our heads before his memory with profound pain and sincere respect. His dust will soon settle in the tomb. His being, however, is indelibly etched in our national memory.

He lived a full life. Many things were packed into the 77 years of his life: meetings of lifelong significance and painful separations, outstanding successes, spectacular achievements, and abortive attempts.

His life began with privations, continued with persecution, and then attained social ascent with great international esteem. As with many others, he came to the society-forming career of a politician from the grass roots. Many things on many occasions put the roots and his will to the test, but he did not break away from his principles. He safeguarded them within him as an enlivening force.

The one-time Janos Csermanek, even as a child whose intellect was blossoming, always strove to select the good from the things of the world. From his foster parents he received simple humanity, a wisdom that saw things optimistically, even through the prism of hardship, and felt the gentleness of caresses from work-calloused hands. These were things he took and made his own. His humane thinking, world outlook, and respect, which raised the simple man above everything, were soaked into his every fibre in a tiny village of Somogy County. Later on, looking back with the mind of an adult, this is how he remembered his becoming a man:

Until the age of six, I grew up in a small village in Somogy County, lit by kerosene lamps and consisting of thatched cottages. It was a nest embedded in mud. This was my world. There I knew every living soul, every tree, bush, hillock, and brook. Somogy and the familiar landscapes for me count virtually as my native land, because it is where I spent the decisive time of budding consciousness and of getting to know people and their environment and the homeland.

It was in this early recognition of the essence of humanity that lay the unbroken life philosophy that accompanied Janos Kadar to his death. During his apprentice years, and later in his life as a worker, even during the time of the struggle of livelihood, it was clear to him that man's destiny is struggle in the Madachian sense [Madach was a 19th century dramatist] an incessant battle against the challenges of destiny.

However, even in the hardest moments of privation, the flame kept on burning in his heart. His fellow apprentices and friends competing in sports, in football

matches, and in chess battles helped the roots grow into shoots. First and foremost, this was done by a movement which united for a better world, of which he said to the end of his life, it was the movement that educated and shaped me.

His long political career, which began in the movement of young apprentices, taught him early—in 1931—at his own expense what tenacity, backbone and discipline were required by the illegal communist movement. A month later he was arrested by the political police, not for the last time. He was freed from prison in 1932. However, in 1935 he was arrested again and he was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. From the beginning of the forties he also worked in the legal Social Democratic Party, while he participated in the reorganization of the Communist Party in Hungary, which functioned illegally.

From 1942 he was a member of the Central Committee of the Party, from 1943 a secretary of the Central Committee. In the same year he founded the Peace Party, which in the alienated world of World War II was an important communist endeavor to create a popular front for national solidarity. After the German occupation of the country in April 1943, he tried to cross the border illegally, so that, with the help of the Yugoslav people's Army he could establish links between the Hungarian Communist leaders living in the Soviet Union and the Central Committee at home.

He was captured at the Hungarian-Yugoslav border and though he succeeded in hiding his identity, he was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. He escaped from prison and continued the illegal work in Budapest as one of the leaders of the antifascist resistance movement. After the bloodbath of the war, he believed that the world for which he had fought could be realized. In the years of the people's democracy, at the time of the reconstruction, he experienced in leading and directing positions what tremendous, gigantic creative force there is in the people.

He knew that weakness, mediocrity, selfishness, and pettiness are also inside us and will emerge if we let them. However fallible man is, the ideal of the community was present in his thoughts from the beginning. He professed to the end the validity and the need for socialism to be a society with a human face, a society which is as just as the possibilities permit it to be, a free society, in which people with the most diverse worldviews can find a home.

He was an optimist, a man who never gave up the struggle. Hardly more than 2 years ago, at the parliamentary reception given to celebrate his 75th birthday, he said in his speech responding to the congratulations: I am said to be an incurable optimist. Yes, I am one. This is my worldview; this is what my life experiences tell me. I was always optimistic, in every situation, that things will be different, better one day, and I am not going to change in this respect in the future either.

By that time, however, fate directed that this future should be short. All of us who have gathered here to mourn him profess Janos Kadar a significant Hungarian politician in the second half or the 20th century, an outstanding statesman over several decades, and a party leader who remained faithful to his ideals to the end, who approached his work as a service, a service in the interest of man, the people, and the party.

When in 1951 he was arrested on the basis of false accusations, he experienced for himself the distorted reality of Stalinism and its inhumanity and in his heart he turned away from it forever. He knew perfectly well that the world was complicated. Three years ago he replied to questions from an NBC television reporter regarding the 1956 tragic events by saying: In those days there were anarchic conditions in Hungary, in which many elements were mixed. We were also against the earlier abuses, as well as against the armed uprising. We had to launch a struggle to ensure that the earlier wrongs should not return and that the system should remain socialist.

After the tragic events of 1956 Janos Kadar, as one who toiled for compromises, proclaimed: He who is not against us is with us. With this Biblical allusion he announced that he was launching a political turnabout. Thanks to the successes of the consolidation, he grew into a personality in international politics—and by no means exclusively in the workers' movement—whose opinion could not be ignored.

This is what Gyula Illyes wrote in his recently published diary notes about one of their friendly meetings: Down by the curve the car stops. Kadar steps out of it and comes toward me. What have the world and the national contest come to? Kandar replies: We will do what is possible, adding with emphasis, and in the possible way.

In the Rakosi era the mandatory maxim was still: For us all things are possible; everything will be the way we want it. Who was that "we"? One has a hazy picture of a god on a mist-wreathed Chinese mountain. With Kadar and his men the general mood, Illyes writes, is that they walk on the ground, in the possible way. These are the spontaneous words of Illyes at that time.

We know well that the creation of the new goes hand in hand with the dismantling of the old and the worn out. In the old there are many things respected as taboos, believed to be unalterable dogmas. Many things have to be abolished so we may create many new things. The recognition of multifariousness is not an impediment, but rather a guarantee, that the new will also be good.

Janos Kadar, as a believer in dialogue, strove to win over the various strata of society. The settling of relations between the state and the church and the (? upsweep) in the freedom of artistic creation in the sixties proved that everybody has a place in this homeland and that there is a need for everybody's creative energy in the building of the society of the future.

When he died, we looked for pictures of him in the offices, at our foreign missions. We found none. Janos Kadar had an abhorrence of pushing his personality into the forefront. Right to the end he remained a modest, simple man. The country respected him as such and respected him for this as well.

In the summer of 1986 he replied to a question by the foreign press saying, I have never been interested in rank, nor in a certain sense, in popularity. In my opinion anyone who thinks he is making history is stupid. Everyone must perform his own task. If this becomes a part of history, so be it.

In Janos Kadar domestic and international public opinion respected the politician who achieved undying merits in the launching and the consistent representation of the Helsinki process and in the unfolding of the East-West dialogue. He created valuable, fruitful relations for Hungary in the regions lying east, west, north, and south of our homeland. This cannot be sufficiently appreciated.

The Hungarian Communists remember Janos Kadar as someone who in the interest of national reconciliation was always willing to reach agreement. They do not forget the Hungary of the sixties and seventies when international and domestic public opinion alike regarded our homeland, even with its possibilities and limitations, as the forerunner of renewal.

His life of struggle is for us also a warning. We must know our history and must respect our values, because without this we cannot preserve our self-respect. This is true even if the country is today in a difficult situation. The bulk of our present problems have their roots in the past and are connected to insufficiently worked out concepts, half-realized ideas, and at time false ideas, half truths, and also fears. That part of the age also contained false judgments and failures. We must confess the mistakes and learn the lessons. The birth of anything new is a difficult and responsible matter. Hungary has begun along the road still in Janos Kadar's lifetime and period. This was a road no one travelled before him and to make progress along this road is a far from easy struggle, one involving sacrifices as well.

Now the entire country is engaged in a dialogue. We must be able to turn the discussions full of concern for the future into solidarity free from personal ambition, based on the acceptance of the common fate and serving the flowering of the nation.

Esteemed mourners, I am saying my personal farewell as well to Janos Kadar. I do so filled with emotion and sadness. We were political comrades in arms in the struggle waged for social progress for 40 years; we participated together in the merging of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties in Budapest. We fought together in the critical period against the Rakosi leadership and against dogmatism. We worked together for the reforms for a long time. At a certain point we diverged on the question of the magnitude, method, and pace of the changes, but never with regard to the ideal and the main direction.

Mediating and often debating, but always listening to each other as well, we advanced along the same path. Now I too feel how true it is that when we lose someone close to us, something is missing from our own identity as well, but I profess that it is not only me but the whole country that will miss him. With his epochmaking work he represents a policy that sought not to divide but to bring people together for the flowering of the country. He aimed at a national consensus which served productive, energy-creating, successful cooperation, the interests of the simple working man, whom he respected above all, the worker, the peasant, the artist, the professional, the politician.

There would be a great need today as well for his sympathetic, wise, and modest personality. In our lives no longer but in our memories and in our hearts we will be toegther a great deal with our dead friend and comrade.

Janos Kadar, our friend, our comrade, our compatriot, the party and the people are saying their farewells to you. Rest in peace. Janos, God be with you.

Grosz Eulogizes Kadar

LD1407150789 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1507 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Address by Karoly Grosz at funeral of Janos Kadar in Budapest—live]

[Excerpt] My esteemed mourning colleagues, comrades! The funeral march will begin soon. It will take the coffin of our dear dead Comrade Janos Kadar to its final resting place. My fellow countrymen, communists and nonparty members, atheists and religious people, young and old, our foreign friends and masses of those who respect him, so far, almost 60 thousand people have personally paid their respect at the bier.

At the same time, it was shocking and uplifting to see the live human chain which, in a dignified way, with flowers in hand and with bowed heads, has paid tribute to all that what Janos Kadar meant to them in the past 3 decades and at the same time they have took an oath on the politics of our party and on the cause of socialism. I believe that there are more people outside and inside of our borders who could not be here but who mourn with us.

However, this general, widespread, voluntary, and sincere paying of respect cannot cease the deep pain suffered by the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party membership. It cannot make up for the immeasurable loss, but it gives strength and comfort to endure it. The gravity of mourning is softened into remembrance and reminds us to carry on our everyday struggle.

We already know that with his departure, a significant era of our history has ended. I believe the worthy way of paying our respect to the political life and work of Janos Kadar is to openly and objectively face up to the lessons of the period marked by his name. This is the only way to preserve his values and have the many values hidden in his life-creation unfold in full richness. I can worthily quote the poem of Janos Arany, written for the memory of Szechenyi at this bier. [passage omitted on quotation from poem]

I say farewell to Janos Kadar on behalf of his close colleagues. I convey the farewell of the party workers, the employees, the administrative and technical workers, subordinates, and functionaries and of all those who had the singular good fortune to be able to work with him, first of all, in this house, but in a wider context, everywhere, where the party workers have served the cause of socialism and the prosperity of the Hungarian people directed by his spirit.

Let us remember now together, Janos Kadar, the communist leader, the human being. Let us recall the moral example radiating from his personality. Let us be his followers, first of all regarding this paramount respect for work. Let us never forget his words on this subject: Among socialist moral requirements what I consider to take first place is the idea that if you undertake a job, you must honestly finish it. This must be demanded from everybody from scientist to laborer. Let us make serving the community and responsibility toward our fellow human beings the leading principle of our lives. This Kadar expressed in one of his speeches by saying that we all live by looking past our own personal matters. From him let us learn modesty and human self-esteem, clean strictness and consideration, trust and discipline, loyalty and the wisdom of compromise, trust and patience toward each other, patriotism, and internationalism.

He did not spoil his colleagues with appreciative flowers of rhetoric. He trusted them and he also expressed the respect he felt for them. On his 70th birthday, this is how he replied to the congratulations:

I am grateful for the words of appreciation that were voiced about my work. Here I would like to add that I never did work alone. I always worked together with others. If my work is praised, then I give thanks to all those who have helped and do help this work.

We are the ones who owe thanks. We are proud that we could be his colleagues, his helpers. We take his pure ideals with ourselves. We will continue his struggle for a socialist Hungary.

Posterity will weigh the decades we have lived through with him. We already know, however, that now the profound transformation of our days would not take place in this manner, if we had not had, in the recent past, the values which are also valid now. Let us remain faithful, not in form, but in mentality, to the creed of this founder member and number one leader of the party. With deep emotion, we say farewell to Janos Kadar. We will preserve his memory.

World Leaders Pay Homage

AU1407192689 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI)—Those paying their respects at the Hungarian Embassy in Helsinki included Mauno Koivisto, President of the Republic of Finland, Pertti Paasio, acting prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, the president of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, and leaders of the Finnish Communist Party and the Finnish Centre.

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Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, president of the Vietnamese Council of State, Nguyen Khahn, member of CPV Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and several senior state and party officials paid visits of condolence to the Hungarian Embassy in Hanoi.

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The Laotian party and state leaders expressed their condolences at the Hungarian Embassy in Vientiane under the leadership of Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the political committee of the Lao people's Revolutionary Party and acting head of state.

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On behalf of the Indian Government, Natvar Singh, minister of state for foreign affairs, and G K Arora, secretary of state for the Finance Ministry, paid a visit of condolence to the Hungarian Embassy in New Delhi.

China, Mongolia Send Condolences

AU1407194089 Budapest MTI in English 1613 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Peking, Ulan Bator, July 14 (MTI)—Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, deputy prime minister, Tian Zengbei, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and several Foreign Ministry officials expressed their condolences at the death of Janos Kadar on behalf of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government at the Hungarian Embassy in Peking on Thursday. Wang Hanbin, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and representatives of several Chinese mass organizations, also expressed their condolences on Friday.

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Mongolian head of state Jambyn Batmonh and several leading state and party officials visited the Hungarian Embassy in Ulan Bator to express their sympathy at the

death of Janos Kadar. The representatives of several mass orgnaitzions and factories also paid their tribute at the embassy.

More Leaders Express Condolences

AU1407200289 Budapest MTI in English 1938 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI)—Telegrams of condolence from Hungary and abroad poured in by the hundreds to the MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee today, the day of Janos Kadar's funeral.

Those cabling their sympathy included Elli Izeboud, president of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, Gabor Veress, first secretary of the Beregszasz District Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (Dar-es-Salaam), Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, Robert Mugabe, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Karolos Pepoulias, Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hafez Assad, General Secretary of the Syrian Baath Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Franz Vranitzky, president of the Austrian Socialist Party.

'A Few Dozen' Attend October Party Protest

LD1407204489 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] [Presenter] Those who were on Muennich Ferenc Street in Budapest at 1600 today might have seen that a few dozen people were putting up new road-signs. This demonstration had been announced by the Hungarian October Party. Peter Szorenyi reports from the scene.

[Szorenyi] Gyorgy Krasso, member of the Hungarian October Party, rechristened Muennich Ferenc Street to its original name, Nador Street. In what is now Muennich Ferenc Street a few dozen people watched as members of the Hungarian October Party taped down the currently valid signs with black insulating tape, and then set up new ones.

To my question, Gyorgy Krasso said that they had chosen not the day of Janos Kadar's funeral but the bicentennial of the French revolution as the time for their demonstration. This is interesting because the [Budapest] 9th district organization of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party has condemned the action. It was of the view that the opposition party members wished, by conscious provocation, to disturb the sincere mourning of many people, at Janos Kadar's funeral. As they put it, they considered this kind of anticommunist propaganda and incitement to be sacriligious, tasteless, and irresponsible.

By the way, there was no special speech, and the flavor of incitement was manifested only in the applause that accompanied the setting up of the signs. The police were present, with some plain- clothed detectives, and they did not interfere.

[Presenter] According to more recent information, at 1700 today Hungarian October Party members went from in front of Eastern Railway Station to the Imre Mezo Road Cemetery, where they placed a wreath at the grave of a youth who died in 1956. MTI adds to all this that the demonstration, which was not reported in advance, as stipulated by law, met with a mixed reception among passers-by.

Hungary Asked To Explain North Cyprus Visits

NC1407081189 Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS in Greek 14 Jul 89 p 16

[Report by Anthos Likavgis]

[Excerpt] The government has made strong representations to and asked for explanations from the Hungarian People's Republic concerning the presence of a Hungarian trade delegation and an athletic (table tennis) team in the occupied areas.

Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou confirmed to us last night that the issue is indeed serious and is being carefully investigated so that the appropriate steps will be taken. If the visits are confirmed, then our reactions will be strong.

So far we understand that the Hungarian Government has not yet given a reply, raising great concern in Nicosia over what exactly has been happening.

Meanwhile, despite Foreign Ministry efforts, it has not been possible to find out the level of the delegation. But from what the Turks have been saying, it is made up of representatives of the foreign trade services of this socialist country. It is also possible that they represent the private sector. [passage omitted]

Spokesman Discusses Economic Policy Variants

LD1407111189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Excerpts] [Announcer] In Budapest, the Council of Ministers has held a session. Gabor Bankuti reports:

[Bankuti] For more than 3 hours the government debated the four variants of the economic program for the coming 3 years. [passage omitted]

I have asked [acting government spokesman] Zsolt Bajnok to briefly summarize the essence of the 3-year economic program.

[Bajnok] This is a compliation and analysis which is a starting point and which, as a matter of fact, closes the first phase of the work. It is a prognosis of the coming 3 years and establishes, among other things, that in the years'90,'91 and'92 our debt servicing obligations will increase; we have to reckon with a (?very good) external boom. In all certainty, the domestic situation will be characterized by low utilization of capital and the labor force utilization will be lower than at present. This is [word indistinct] naturally with the tasks of the structure change. Apart from this, we cannot count on a favorable development of the standard of living, and probably the socioeconomic tensions will also increase.

Taking these circumstances into account, the National Planning Office formulated four variants of the economic policy. I would like to outline the two end points of the four variants. Variant A proposes a series of measures aimed at increasing performance; variant B calls for an extremely radical and rapid change of structure, undertaking all the increased tensions and internal problems connected with this. Among the middle variants is the so-called antiinflationary economic policy idea which calls for a slower pace, with fewer internal burdens, and at the same time a smaller scale of development.

In principle, there is a fourth idea too, but this has been hardly ever mentioned. It is: which measures and steps are necessary if we should request rescheduling. This, luckily in our present situation, is a situation with we which do not need to reckon and hopefully will not in the future either.

[Bankuti] Are there social policy measures in this?

[Bajnok] This is not the full government package plan. This represents only the economic policy part of the government program. Consequently social policy, foreign policy, and cultural policy programs will be a part of the so-called package which is to be prepared later.

[Bankuti] Now there is the government's withdrawal from the all-powerful directing of the economy.

[Bajnok] You could say that. In any case, that is more Hungarian than to talk about a deregulation program. It is a matter of fact that we know that in past years and decades there was a veritable inflation of various legal regulations, ministerial, governmental, state secretarial, and other decrees. These inherited legal fetters cause incredibly great difficulty if they survive longer than is made tolerable by the circumstances. The situation today is just that.

[Bankuti] So it is a question of revoking legal regulations?

[Bajnok] It is a question, quite precisely, of the fact that the government, decrees, regulations, ministerial decrees, state secretarial regulations, other instructions, and direction pointers dating from before 15 September of this year, must be reviewed before 31 December by the relevant ministries. And, before 1 May next year, either they cease those which have outlived themselves and should not exist, or they maintain them but only if they give justification for this. The justification must be put before the Deregulation Council which is to be formed on 1 September this year. The government has also appointed a so-called deregulation government commissioner, in the person of Tamas Sarkozy. So, if they can defend that this legal regulation is needed and is still important today, then it can survive. It not, then it will automically drop out of the stock of decrees.

GDR Citizens Said To Enter FRG Embassy

LD1507171189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] According to an FRG press report, GDR citizens have entered the West German Embassy in Budapest. Here is Gyorgy Bernat with the details:

[Begin recording] Some 30 GDR citizens have entered the FRG Embassy in Budapest wanting to extort permission to go to the West. This is reported by the Sunday paper BILD AM SONNTAG, citing an unnamed Bonn government official. The situation at the Embassy is fairly serious, because the diplomatic mission is not suited to accommodate so many people. In answer to the question from BILD AM SONNTAG why the GDR citizens chose this method of emigration, the government official said: It is true that the Hungarians have dismantled the barbed wire on the Western border, but they have multiplied patrol activity in the region tenfold. The refugees thought they were certain to be caught, which would have meant that they would have been deported back to the GDR. It was because of this that they chose instead to occupy the Budapest embassy of the Federal Republic. This is what is written in tomorrow's issue of BILD AM SONNTAG, from which this information was made public today.

I called the duty officer of Bonn's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ask if he could confirm the information of BILD AM SONNTAG. I was given the reply that for humanitarian reasons they can neither confirm nor deny the news. [end recording]

Syria's Mashariqah Arrives on Visit 15 Jul

JN1607062389 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 16 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest—Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, vice president and and deputy leader of the National Progressive Front [NPF], arrived in Budapest yesterday heading an NPF leadership delegation comprising 'Abd-al-Ghani Qannut and Safwan Qudsi, members of the NPF's Central Command, on an official and friendly visit to the Hungarian People's Republic.

Mashariqah was welcomed at the airport by Istvan Bihari, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, a number of senior officials of the front and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and the Syrian Arab charge d'affaires in Budapest and embassy staff.

During his visit, Dr Mashariqah will hold talks with the leaders of the Patriotic People's Front and Hungarian officials on ways to develop bilateral ties between the two fronts and friendly states.

Comparison of Communique on Warsaw Pact Meeting
AU1307141489

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian on 10 July on pages 1 and 2 carries a 2,500-word unattributed communique on the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee held in Bucharest on 8 July, under the headline: "The All-European Process Should Develop in All Areas—the Communique Stresses."

Comparison of the MAGYAR NEMZET version with the item headlined "Communique Published" in the 10 July edition of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page 12, column 1, shows the two to be identical, except for the addition of subheads and for the following variations:

Page 12, first paragraph, first sentence to sentence two reads: [Text] The communique issued on the 2-day meeting sums up the principles formulated by the participants and the thought of renewing the organization. Taking part in.... (substituting opening passage)

Page 13, column two, first paragraph, first sentence to paragraph two, first sentence reads: ...cutting conventional weapons. [new graf] The Warsaw Pact.... (deleting passage)

Comparison of Warsaw Pact Meeting Document
AU1407100289

Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian on 10 July on pages 2 and 3 carries a 2,500-word statement of the Warsaw Pact member states, under the headline: "Statement of the Warsaw Pact Member States—We Should Achieve New Disarmament Agreements."

Comparison of the MAGYAR NEMZET version with the item headlined "Text of Document" published in the 10 July edition of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page 7, column 2, shows the two to be identical, except for the addition of subheads, and for the following variations:

Page 8, column one, last line reads: ...to race, sex and religion or nationality.... (deleting word "language")

Page 9, column one, fifth paragraph, last sentence to column two, paragraph two, sentence one reads: ...an important task.

Those taking part in the conference see as an immediate.... (omitting two paragraphs)

Page 10, column one, last line reads: ...readiness to withdraw all nuclear warheads from.... (supplying word "all")

Page 10, column two, first paragraph, last sentence to third paragraph, sentence one reads: ...strengthening mutual trust.

It was emphasized.... (omitting one paragraph)

Page 11, column one, paragraph two, sentence one to third paragraph, sentence one reads: ...every possible way.

The states represented.... (omitting passage)

The MAGYAR NEMZET version ends after paragraph 48, omitting last paragraph and signatories.

Jaruzelski Reportedly To Stand for Presidency

LD1707105989 Hamburg DPA in German 1042 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—According to reports from the Solidarity leadership, Polish party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski is prepared to stand for the office of state president in Poland. According to the reports, the National Assembly will meet in Warsaw on Wednesday [19 July] to elect a head of state. Jaruzelski will probably be the only candidate. He then has to propose a premier and give instructions for the formation of a government.

UPP Plenum Supports Jaruzelski

LD1507054189 Warsaw PAP in English 2350 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 14—A two-day plenary meeting of the United Peasants Party [UPP] Central Committee ended here today. Today's debates focused on the current socio-political and economic situation in Poland and ensuing tasks for the party's members and authorities. The meeting also discussed the UPP's stand on the history of the countryside and the peasant movement in people's Poland.

The debates, led by UPP Central Committee Chairman Roman Malinowski, were attended by members of the UPP parliamentary floor group.

The UPP Central Committee Presidium's report delivered by Secretary Bogdan Krolewski stressed that the most important task today is to solve difficult problems of the national economy. Effective economic reforms can have a positive impact on political reforms and on social moods. Realization of difficult economic, state and social tasks, that is efficient policy, can be pursed only by a strong party. Therefore a strong, modern party must be built.

Hence three premises, namely necessity to ease economic difficulties, shaping of political system and the UPP's place within it and building up the party's strength define the most important tasks for the near future.

Speaking on the UPP's participation in the coalition, Krolewski stated that rational cooperation, if not agreement, between the coalition and opposition should be established in the future.

The UPP suggests departure from the hitherto systemic coalition towards a problem-oriented one, formed to make decisions on particular problems in Poland. Its primary goal will be realization of programmatic obectives and the state interest. We do not intend, the UPP Central Committee secretary stressed, to break our alliance with the PUWP [Polish United Workers' Party] or the Democratic Party. Neither do we intend to seek support of those who won the recent elections. The party wants to maintain and strengthen its ideological and political identity, independence, distance and partnership with all forces.

Fundamental economic problems have accumulated before the present Sejm, Krolewski stated. The parliamentary floor groups must promptly reach agreement on methods to overcome the economic collapse. A basic source for covering economic effects of improving the economy should be sought inside the country, in charging particular social and vocational groups of society with its costs in a fair way.

The UPP firmly opposes any opinions pointing to the possibility of financing costs of overcoming the crisis by farmers. No socio-vocational group can make profits at the cost of others. This should become one of the fundamental principles of a new order in Poland.

The UPP Central Committee Presidium is of the opinion, Krolewski stated, that society should be given guarantees for evolutionary but consistent implementation of the agreed reforms and the character of changes. Poland's president should be such a guarantee. It has to be a man of big international prestige, of state and political experience. General Wojciech Jaruzelski is such a candidate for president.

The UPP comes out in favour of forming a broad coalition of pro-reformatory forces the expression of which would be the oppositions' participation in the government. The UPP votes for a strong government. The Peasant Party participation in the government, the UPP Central Committee secretary said, must go along with guarantees that it will take into account and realize the most important needs of the country and agriculture striven for by the UPP and other rural and agricultural organizations.

Another report, delivered by UPP Central Committee Secretary Aleksander Luczak, concerned discussion, now under way in the party, on the assessment of the history of the countryside and the peasant movement in poeple's Poland.

Participants in the discssion that lasted for hours came out for, among other things, prompt implementation of market mechanisms into food economy. Vice-Premier Kazimierz Olesiak also took the floor on the question, stating that Premier Rakowski's government is prepared to introduce the mechanisms as of August 1.

Chairman of the UPP parliamentary floor group Aleksander Bentkowski and Teresa Liszcz, a deputy from the Lublin voivodship, were chosen members of the UPP Central Committee and next members of the UPP Central Committee Presidium. The plenum approved of the UPP floor groups regulations worked out by the deputies.

The UPP Central Committee expressed support for the candidature of Wojciech Jaruzelski for the President of Poland (we move the text of the stand separately).

The plenum adopted a resolution on the party's tasks in the current socio-economic situation that defines the character of a set up congress commission and actions to be taken in the party with a view to preparation of the 11th extraordinary congress.

The second resolution, adopted by the plenum, concerns probems in the latest history of the peasant movement.

Malinowski on Jaruzelski Candidacy

LD1507031489 Warsaw PAP in English
0050 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 14—United Peasants Party Central Committee Chairman Roman Malinowski held a press conference for Polish and foreign newsmen during a break in the debates of the 8th UPP Central Committee Plenum here today.

Asked about the UPP's stand on Wojciech Jaruzelski's candidature for Polish president, Roman Malinowski said that a presidential candidate must be a man of big international prestige, of big state and political experience. General Wojciech Jaruzelski is such a candidate.

The chairman added that in the preliminary discussion some of the UPP deputies were against the candidature but the number considerably diminished. As time passes, people realize that in fundamental state issues one must be guided by the reason of state and not by emotions which are a bad adviser.

Emotions related to martial law can be understood, but one must add that if it had not been for martial law we would have probably come back to the cold war period in Europe. If it had not been for martial law, continued Malinowski, we could not have had those qualitative changes now under way in Poland, Europe and the world, in the East-West relations. Martial law was not against reforms but protected them.

The person of Gen. Jaruzelski is a guarantee of an evolutionary course of reforms in Poland, a guarantee of continuity of great processes in Poland affecting both our country and Europe. We are convinced that this candidature can serve best the transformations now carried out, Malinowski stated.

Support for this candidature, he added, is also seen on the part of the Western politicians who have visited Poland, including President Bush recently. There is also support of the Vatican and Polands Episcopate.

Answering another question, Roman Malinowski said that the UPP is for a government composed of all round table sides and of all parliamentary forces.

Asked about the UPP's stand on Wladyslaw Baka's candidature for prime minister, Malinowski said that the party approves of it although the final support, if it is proposed by the president, will depend on results of talks on the UPP's participation in the government and on taking into account the UPP's assumptions in its programme.

Walesa Supports Party-Coalition President

AU1407143889 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1400 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] The "Solidarity" chairman's press bureau has issued a statement by Lech Walesa on the subject of the election of a president. The statement says that there must be no delay in electing the president. The continuation of the constitutional crisis creates additional dangers. Lech Walesa writes that only someone from the government-party coalition can become president. This stems from Poland's domestic and international situation. "Solidarity" will seek to cooperate with whoever is chosen as president for this term of office, irrespective of whether it is General Jaruzelski, General Kiszczak, or someone else. Lech Walesa hopes that the president who will be elected by the National Assembly will help to implement the decisions made at the "roundtable," on the basis of which society will have a real influence on the person of the next president by way of direct presidential elections.

ZSL Positive on Baka Candidacy for Premiership

LD1507095989 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0330 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Roman Malinowski was asked at a news conference about the United Peasant Party's [ZSL] position on the candidacy of Wladyslaw Baka for the post of premier. He stated that the ZSL took a positive line on the candidacy, with the proviso that final support if the candidacy is put forward by the president, will depend on the result of talks on participation by ZSL representatives, as well as the inclusion of ZSL program assumptions in the government program.

Lech Walesa has said that the president should be elected without delay and that he can only be someone from among the party-government coalition. This results from Poland's internal and international situation. He said he would try to cooperate with any president elected for this term of office, with the aim of solving Poland's problems.

Opposition Daily on Baka as Possible Premier

AU1407172889 Warsaw PAP in English
1507 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 14—Under the amended Constitution, the president appoints candidate for premier. Several days before the election of the president, to take place early next week, opinions are heard ever more

frequently that Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Secretary Wladyslaw Baka can get the mission of forming a government, GAZETA WYBORCZA wrote.

The paper went on to say:

"In the 1970s, he was deemed an advocate of economic reforms, too radical for those times. In the past decade, he was the author of bold reformatory concepts." "My assessment of the person of Wladyslaw Baka is very positive. He can be convinced by arguments and is capable of compromise solutions. This is certainly a man with some scientific background and great practical experience in reforming and running a bank. He understands the problems of the systemic running of the economy. This is a candidate whom I would put first from among candidates of the establishment known to me," GAZETA WYBORCZA quoted (Solidarity adviser) Prof. Witold Trzeciakowski as saying.

According to the PZPR Spokesman Jan Bisztyga there has been no discussion so far in the party on the premier and government: "I would not like to speak on this topic now as one should wait till the next week," said he.

"Speculations on Baka's candidacy are not new and they have been circulating already for a longer period of time. We remember Wladyslaw Baka from the 'round table' debates and our impressions are positive," Solidarity Deputy Janusz Onyszkiewicz told the paper.

"The Democratic Party should adopt a stand any day now. Discussions conducted so far have not ended in any conclusions," Democratic Party spokeswoman Elzbieta Otfinowska said.

Jaruzelski Meets National Assembly Party Groups
AU1407212589 Warsaw PAP in English
2051 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 14—Wojciech Jaruzelski, accompanied by Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak and chairman of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party] parliamentary floor group Marian Orzechowski, held meetings today with the parliamentary floor groups of the United Peasants' Party, the Democratic Party, the "Pax" Association, the Christian-Social Union and the Polish Catholic-Social Union.

Present were leaders of the parties and associations concerned.

Citizens' Chief on Michnik's 'Personal Voice'
LD0407024489 Warsaw PAP in English
0123 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 3—Adam Michnik writes the following in his article "Your President Our Premier" in today's GAZETA WYBORCZA (ELECTION GAZETTE), excerpts:

"Poland now needs a strong and credible system of power. No facade changes will be enough: the replacement of one person with another from among candidates for president or premier. ...There is a need for a new system that can be accepted by all main political forces. It should be new but it ought to guarantee continuation. And agreement under which a PUWP [Polish United Worker Party] candidate will be elected president and the premier's portfolio and the mission of forming a new government will be entrusted to a Solidarity candidate can be such a system."

Anchor man of the "Echo Dnia" (Days Echo) TV late evening newscast asked chairman of the Sejm Citizens Floor Group professor Bronislaw Geremek to comment on the statement, excerpts:

"I agree with what Adam Micnik says that there is a need for some political system rather than facade changes. But the rest of the proposal seems to me to be a personal voice. I do not agree with the way of his thinking. I have a conviction that also people in the milieu of the Citizens Floor Group think similarly.

"We have also such a feeling that concern about tomorrow, the economy and material existence is what pervades Poles now. Can in such a situation a solution be exactly this—your president and our premier? I think that the main problem is what Poland is to be and how one should ensure that the changes could take place in a stable, sure and inevitable way, going exactly in this direction that people expect and that they confirmed in the election.

"In such a sense I think that the round table talks announced a certain process. Free elections are to be held in four years. I would expect primarily these people whom the party still ruling on the principle of a monopoly will give its mandate for state offices to confirm that a timetable of four years of democratic changes, to result in democratic elections, opens up exactly now. I would also expect these people to unequivocally reject the ballast of forty-five years and to make a promise, that would be not only a word, that things will look like differently. Therefore, a programme is important. Thus, it is a change of the political system rather than a division of seats or privileges that is important. It will be impossible to implement this in one moment," Geremek said.

Paper Cites Reactions to Michnik
LD0507150189 Warsaw PAP in English
1344 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 5—The "GAZETA WYBORCZA" Solidarity daily carried today several deputies' statements on Adam Michnik's proposal presented in his article headlined "Your President—Our Premier" and published in the paper on Monday, July 3. Here is what they think about Michnik's concept:

Janusz Onyszkiewicz (Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group): "I think the concept is bad. All arguments that were voiced against such a solution are still valid. The time for such moves has not come yet, although, possibly, it is the matter of several months."

Slawomir Wiatr (PZPR): I approach it as Adam Michnik's personal proposal. As far as I know, the Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group has not voiced such a conception. I could propose many similar ones too."

Professor Jan Janowski (Democratic Party): "I find the proposal very interesting and think that the coalition side should consider it as the concept goes far in the direction of the postulated co-responsibility of the opposition not only for the state for the government as well."

Aleksandr Luczak (United Peasants' Party): "The proposal is very important as the opposition has its say on many issues. Of course, it would be the optimum situation if the governent included not only 'Solidarity' members but reflected the current alignment of forces."

Jan Litynski (Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group): "The coalition suffered a complete defeat in the elections. It would be logical thus for the hitherto opposition to take power and appoint 'Solidarity' premier. Such an arrangement could be effective in certain conditions. But since we do not have a majority in the parliament, the set up would be disadvantageous for us."

Mikolaj Kozakiewicz (United Peasants' Party): "The previous gestures on the coalition side contained a proposal to form a great coalition, that is, to a greater of lesser degree co-governing by all political subjects. Some circles also considered a 'non-political' premier, talked about a government of experts. The coalition side never mentioned 'Solidarity' government but the previous initiatives open the way to some kind of negotiations. It is not something that erupted suddenly. It is difficult to assess chances for realization of the idea."

Jacek Kuron (Citizens' Parliamentary Floor Group): "Solidarity government is possible only if a large part of the coalition comes to the conclusion that it lies in its interests. That is the logic of the round table settlements that must not be broken."

Solidarity Expert Links Coalition to Foreign Aid

AU1407184089 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 14 Jul 89 p 1

[Thomas Urban report on interview with Witold Trzeciakowski, economic expert of "Solidarity": "Coalition in Poland Dependent on Foreign Aid"]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 July—The leadership of the oppositional "Solidarity Citizens' Committee" wants to make its participation in the government in Warsaw dependent on the results of the world economic summit. Professor Witold Trzeciakowski, one of "Solidarity's" economic experts, told SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG that the success of political reform in Poland will primarily depend on the West's financial support. ""Solidarity' links its readiness to assume responsibility for the economy to the objective opportunities to receive aid to the tune of billions of dollars and not millions," Trzeciakowski, who is also a deputy for "Solidarity" in the Senate, said.

The internationally renowned economist, who was received by Chancellor Helmut Kohl together with other leading members of "Solidarity" in Bonn last week, made it clear that Poland does not want to receive any gifts: "We do not want to spend the taxpayers' money." Trzeciakowski has worked out a relief program for "Solidarity," which has been named after him is in the meantime, and a draft of which was handed over to U.S. President George Bush by Lech Walesa in Gdansk on Tuesday. The plans have already been submitted to the governments in Paris and London. As was added by DPA, the Polish leadership has published its requests to Western states for financial aid to the tune of at least $4.3 billions over the next 2 to 3 years. State and party chief Jaruzelski has sent a corresponding letter to the participants in the Paris economic summit.

Trzeciakowski appealed to governments in the West not to underestimate the problems in Poland. If the starting-up aid for the Polish economy is not sufficient social unrest is hardly unavoidable, he said. A culminating crisis in Poland would affect its neighboring countries and thus even endanger perestroyka in the USSR. The Soviet Government has already given clear signals that it regards a stable Poland as important. The payment of Warsaw's debts, which amount to 6.5 billions transfer rubles, the CEMA clearing unit, has been deferred until 1995. It has been learned from "Solidarity" circles that Lech Walesa will not visit Moscow in the foreseeable future to present this reform program.

The Trzeciakowski plan, which has been designed for a period of 3 years, and which, according to President Bush, is to constitute the basis for the Paris talks on aid for Poland, comprises basically three points: A program of adjustment is to be worked out within the framework of the IMF to attain economic stability for Poland. Loans to the tune of $2.7 billions are to be linked to this program. Moreover, "Solidarity" expects that the World Bank will supply $3 billion for the modernization of the industry.

Finally, the "Solidarity" leadership would like to make individual Western countries provide guarantees for a total of $4.3 billions of loans. This is one of the reasons why Professor Bronislaw Geremek, head of parliamentary group of "Solidarity," has traveled to Paris, where he will meet with Western heads of government at the periphery of the celebrations marking the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution. Trzeciakowski's plan assumes that Poland is counted among the highly

indebted countries according to the U.S. Brady plan, and that it will thus be granted more favorable conditions for repayment and rescheduling.

The professor from Warsaw is aware of the fact that the West, particularly the FRG, has great reservations concerning aid for Poland. This is why his plan provides for a great number of control mechanisms. These include commissions of the IMF, the World Bank, and of the seven countries that are represented at the world economic summit, who would have to examine every single investment project. A Senate committee and not the Government should make the decisions on the Polish side. A total of 99 out of the 100 deputies in the second house of Parliament are representatives of "Solidarity." Trzeciakowski said that the granting of financial means should also be linked to the agreements of the roundtable. These include the reduction of bureaucracy, large cuts in the military budget and the means for the security forces, as well as the abolition of the system of nomenclatura, according to which all leading positions in the administration, economy and military sector are filled by the Polish United Workers Party. These steps have also been designed to reduce the budget deficit, which contributes decisively to the inflation. To fill the gap in the budget the government has issued unsecured banknotes to the tune of 6.3 trillion zlotys, he said.

Trzeciakowski's plan provides for a step-by-step reduction of the nomenclatura and the central government. The granting of individual tranches of the loan should be linked to the implementation of this plan. In addition, this would eliminate further obstacles for investors. The national economy expert regards investments in the tourist trade and in telecommunications as particularly promising areas.

Rakowski Addresses Wroclaw PZPR Members

PM1707080489 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 22 Jun 89 p 1

[Account of Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski 15 June Wroclaw meeting with Polish United Workers Party members from voivodship party organizations by Iwona Zielinska; editorial annotation states that the text of Premier Rakowski's statements is "unauthorized": "We Must Seek Completely New Solutions: Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski Answers Questions"—first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Last Thursday, in the Warszawa movie theater, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski met with nearly 1,000 party members from Wroclaw Voivodship. Those who came to the meeting were chiefly interested in the assessment of the Polish United Workers' Party's [PZPR] present status and condition, as well as its future, by the representative of the highest echelons in party leadership.

After having spoken for an hour, Comrade Rakowski answered questions from the floor. Here are some of the questions and answers, mainly concerning the present situation within the party.

[Question] Are there plans to convene an extraordinary party congress at an earlier date, especially in the context of the many suggestions that the PZPR be dissolved and that a new party representing Poland's Left be created instead?

[Rakowski] In my opinion the congress should take place earlier than originally planned, but at the same time I believe that we cannot act precipitately, according to the saying, "Haste comes from the devil." After the recent momentous events and the start of a new stage of political development in Poland it will be necessary to prepare the next congress with particular care. I am indeed familiar with all these calls for an earlier start to the congress. And what then? There would be three times as many people present as there are in this hall today—and what kind of decisions would we make in such a hasty manner, while still trying to find our footing as we proceed? What can we propose? What we need is a lot of thought, reflection, and discussion. To look at it in practical terms, what more could we propose after the 10th Plenum Resolution on the subject of new directions for the development of socialist democracy in Poland? Not much, in my opinion. We cannot be any more progressive in this area. Of course, we ourselves must answer the questions: "What kind of party are we proposing to carry on into the first years of the 21st century? Can the party muster enough inner creative strength to make it a combative party? Or should we, rather, agree with those who say that this particular type of party formation has already exhausted all its potential and needs to be replaced by another? All these questions can be asked, and answers to them can be sought, but on one condition: not in haste, for that will be useless.

My private opinion, not as a Politburo member, is that we need to look for completely new solutions and enter new, uncharted territories as regards party structure—the whole organizational structure of the party. We need to consider whether this particular party or another, based on its foundations—but strictly on the foundations alone—would be capable of reaching entirely new, progressive social groups and whole new generations. These are considerable problems and we should not expect to see them instantly and definitively solved by the extraordinary party congress, which we intend to convene this autumn at the latest.

We find ourselves at this moment at a turning point in the socialist era and we cannot hope to solve most of our problems, doubts, reservations, and questions in a hasty manner, after the following pattern: Gather together, elect a new Central Committee, and everything will be all right. If we take a careful look at everything that is happening within the socialist formation, the following inevitable conclusion suggests itself: It has exhausted its potential. We must find other sources of new potential.

Are other sources available? Yes, they certainly are. But the solution of this problem requires a thorough restructuring operation, and this in turn calls for sober reflection and calm, cool thinking.

[Question] What will happen to the Polish left-wing orientation in a situation where the party leadership openly flirts with right-wing forces?

[Rakowski] It does not flirt with them. It recognizes and acknowledges the realities of the present situation in Poland. And not a moment too soon! We are finally acknowledging the realities which we violated for many, many years. And Poland's Left will not necessarily become weaker if it talks to the Right.

Another question concerned party members' attitudes.

[Rakowski] The crisis within the party, especially as regards its members' attitudes, is much deeper than it had seemed—both to us and to you as members. For what did it mean in practical terms that our own people, party members, voted against the government coalition?! Tell me! What was it that made them cross it out on the voting forms? And some even have the nerve to admit that they did. Where else do you find a party that destroys its own candidates in the heat of the political battle? Well, tell me! You may blame me for doing something wrong as a party leader. You are perfectly entitled to do so. But let us stop and think first. People who came up from the ranks of the working class, who owe their careers and their positions to our system, who are often quite comfortably off even today—those people voted against us while carrying their party cards in their pockets. What does this demonstrate? It demonstrates the crisis of the formation.

[Question] What guarantees are there that the present coalition will act in concert within the Sejm and the National Assembly?

[Rakowski] This is a very serious problem. I believe that in all present political formations, including the PZPR, the United Peasant Party [ZSL], and the Democratic Party [SD], there are already serious centrifugal tendencies which may lead either to the creation of factions within the formation itself or to their dissociating themselves from outside alliances agreed by the formation. It could happen. If it does, we will have a new political situation to contend with again. We must be prepared for it: Since a new configuration of political forces is taking shape in Poland, it would be difficult to insulate the traditional political formations—I am thinking of the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD—from all the new shifts and movements taking place all around them. Consequently, we will have to allow for similar shifts and movements occurring within these structures too. As regards the PZPR, I am against any centrifugal forces. This is not the right moment to weaken the party from the inside for the sake of ill-conceived ambitions or because we fail to understand the contingencies of our times. These are my reservations, but I cannot exclude the possibility that it may happen. We know that such centrifugal forces are at work in the ZSL and the SD. They were all too clearly demonstrated during the election campaign.

To be frank, this is yet another instance of our having to pay for our past mistakes. We often subjected those people to humiliation. We treated them as second- and third-rate allies. They hold a number of grudges against us, and these are all too often justified. We ignored them in our cadre policies. When they propose their candidates, we say to them: "But you do not have the people." And they answer: "How can we have the people if everyone who ever wanted to make a career had to join the PZPR?"

We must admit to ourselves that there are hard times ahead, but at the same time we have so many trump cards at our disposal and so much potential that, were we to lose this historic confrontation, we would not only prove ourselves fools: We would prove ourselves fools of historic proportions.

UPP Body Calls for Stalinist Rehabilitations

LD1607202489 Warsaw PAP in English
1854 GMT 16 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 16—A resolution adopted at the 8th CC [Central Committee] plenum of the United Peasant Party [UPP] recommends that the works of the commission appointed for examining controversial issues in the post-war history of the peasant movement as well as the outcome of a scientific conference which was held on the subject be used in drafting the party's new ideological declaration.

It is particularly important to incorporate into the UPP tradition the political and ideological principles of the Polish Peasants' Party (PSL). That party had a clear and sound programme of building a people's and democratic Poland and international alliances the implementation of which is being currently launched as a result of the round-table arrangements. The disruption of that party with the use of violence entailed a limitation of independence and subjectivity of the peasant movement which had a particularly negative impact on the UPP, created in 1949 through uniting two peasant parties.

The resolution emphasizes a need for a reassessment of to-date views on agrarism, an independent and progressive ideology of the peasant movement which should be constructively developed in the documents of the UPP.

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, an organizer of anti-regime actions of the peasant party in Poland before World War II and premier of the Polish Government in exile during the war as well as the chairman of PSL, was an outstanding figure among the peasant movement's leaders. According to the resolution Mikolajczyk deserves a full rehabilitation, in keeping with expectations of a major part of the society, and a decent place in the latest history of Poland and peasant movement. Peasant activists who

were unjustly persecuted, imprisoned, or murdered in the post-war period should also be rehabilitated. A social consultion on the forms of commemorating victims of Stalinism in Polish villages should be undertaken, the resolution reads.

Meeting Adopts Resolution

LD1607223889 Warsaw PAP in English
2151 GMT 16 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 16—The 8th plenary meeting of the Central Committee Central Committee [CC] of the United Peasant Party (UPP) adopted a resolution concerning UPP's tasks in the current social, economic and political situation. The document reads in part:

The UPP CC assess elections to the Sejm and Senate as a vital step on the road of development of parliamentary democracy adopted by the 9th and 10th UPP Congress.

The defining without delay of new principles, forms and methods of the coalition's activities as a necessary prerequisite for UPP's efficient functioning and achieving social support for the party. UPP's entering the coalition, built on new principles guaranteeing each participant a real influence on state's policy, must secure equality of the partners and the possibility to present and disseminate one's own programmes and stands. The equality in the functioning of political parties should be guaranteed by the Constitution and by a law on political parties.

The UPP empowers UPP CC Presidium to hold active talks with the leaderships of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party], Democratic Party, of associations of Christians and lay Catholics, the Citizens' Parliamentary Club "Solidarity" on the principles of cooperation between organizations and at the Sejm (lower house of parliament) for the implementation of the ideological and programmatic principles of the UPP. One of the most important issues which should be discussed is the formation of the government with the participation of UPP representatives.

The UPP CC objects to circulated views that attempts to secure the profitability of agricultural production cause the lack of balance in the state budget. The CC is of the opinion that the introduction of market mechanism to the entire economy is one of the basic factors for its animation, development and normalization.

The CC decides to hold an extraordinary 11th congress of the UPP. Presidium of the UPP CC is obligated to initiate political and organizational steps linked with preparations for the congress. The date, place and agenda of the debates of the 11th extraordinary congress will be defined by the UPP CC during one of its nearest meetings, after a congressional commission will present draft resolutions of the congress. For this end, a congressional commission for the political revival of the peasant movement has been set-up.

The UPP CC recognizes the need for quick calling of a "peasant round table" behind which places would be taken by representatives of various trends within the political peasant movement.

Cause of Pro-Solidarity Priest's Death Uncertain

AU1407141689 Paris AFP in English
1336 GMT 14 Jul

[Text] Warsaw, July 14 (AFP)—An initial examination of the body of a Polish priest who died in mysterious circumstances has eliminated the possibility that the cause might have been a heart attack, Church sources said Friday.

The body of Father Sylvester Zych, 39, who was a supporter of the trade union Solidarity, was found dead Tuesday morning near a bus stop in the Baltic resort of Krynica Morska. He is the third pro-Solidarity priest to be found dead this year.

The sources said routine medical checks at a local hospital where the body was first taken ruled out a heart attack.

The police investigation into his death is accompanied by a separate inquiry by the Roman Catholic Church, and the Church's representatives was to be present at Friday's full autopsy in Gdansk.

No papers were found on the body, the Polish news agency PAP reported.

Father Zych, who was priest of Skierniewice parish about 50 kilometres (30 miles) from Warsaw, disappeared during a visit to Braniewo. According to the Solidarity newspaper GAZETA, he disappeared three days before his death either late Monday or early Tuesday and no-one knows what he did during that time.

The three other priests found dead earlier this year were also believed to have died in mysterious circumstances. In 1984 secret police agents murdered another pro-Solidarity priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko who had been a target of official criticism for his ties with the then banned movement.

Investigation Into Death Continues

AU1407211889 Warsaw PAP in English
2026 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 14—The corpse of Father Sylwester Zych was examined at a dissecting room at the Elblag Hospital Friday morning in the presence of the late priest's sister. Next, the body will undergo a post mortem in the Forensic Medicine Department of the Gdansk Medical Academy.

The body of Father Zych was found at a coach stop in the coastal resort of Krynica Morska on July 11 by holiday makers who tried resuscitation without positive effect and then called emergency service that pronounced the patient dead.

Intensive investigation is under way with an eye to elucidating the circumstances and cause of the death.

Father Zych, 39, known to the public in 1982 in connection with a court case against two men charged with killing Sergeant Zdzislaw Karos in Warsaw. Zych was sentenced to six years of imprisonment for participating in illegal paramilitary organization and illegal possession of firearms [and] released from prison under amnesty in 1986.

"The post mortem did not elucidate the cause of (Zych's) death. Slight abrasion on the forehead has no relation with it," Voivodship Prosecutor of Elblag Antoni Dykowski told the GAZETA WYBORCZA daily.

"The exact time of the death has not been disclosed yet," the daily added.

Professor Stefan Raszeja's team of the Forensic Institute of the Medical Academy in Gdansk, northern Poland, carried today a post mortem on Father Zych.

The post mortem revealed no injuries on Father Zych's body which might have resulted in his death. It did show a broken rib and breast-bone, possible results of reanimation.

The blood of the deceased, taken during the first post mortem in Elblag on July 12 and analysed at the Forensic Institute in Gdansk, contained 4.3 per mill of alcohol.

Representatives of the Bishop's Curia of Gdansk took part in all the proceedings connected with the post mortem.

It will be possible to finally establish the cause of Father Zych's death after histopathological and toxicological analyses.

Also, intensive investigation is under way to elucidate Father Zych's doings in Krynica Morska in the afternoon and at night on July

Prosecutor on Investigation

AU1507205689 Warsaw PAP in English
1934 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 15—Prosecutor Antoni Dykowski, who conducts an investigation into the death of Father Sylwester Zych in Krynica Morska at night on July 11, informed the TRYBUNA LUDU paper today that Zych had served a term of imprisonment (for his membership in an illegal paramilitary organization and illegal possession of firearms) at a penal institution in Braniewo. Next he was taken to a penitentiary in Barczew from which he was released after serving the sentence.

Over past two years he used to spend holidays at the St. Catherine parish in Braniewo. Residing there during his vacation, Zych frequented a beach in Krynica Morska on the Baltic. He travelled by himself or was given a lift to Frombork where he took a boat to sail over the Vistula Bay. He preferred to return by the same route or by bus, Dykowski said.

This year he stayed in Braniewo since July 5. On July 10 he was given a lift to Frombork and sailed by boat to Krynica Morska but did not come back to spend the night in Braniewo.

Meanwhile, Polish TV carried a report from Krynica Morska which featured statements made by bartenders from a night bar at Krynica Morska to the effect that Father Zych and an accompanying man drank there some 10 drinks each, all containing 100 grams of vodka during the night in question.

Official Discusses Defense Industry Output

LD0907173689 Warsaw PAP in English
1516 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 9—In an interview for PAP General Jerzy Modrzewski, vice minister of industry stated in part:

The detente processes taking place in the world, permitting one to reduce orders of the Ministry of National Defence for military production, allow one to use to a greater degree the production capabilities of the defence industry to produce consumer goods. An operation of this type is in keeping with the tradition of the Polish defence industry which has many a time in its postwar history lowered military production and expanded the output on consumer goods.

In 1988, 60 percent of all the production of the defence industry fell to civilian production which constituted 4 percent of the overall output of the state-run industry while the production of military products totalled 3 percent of the overall production of state-run enterprises grouped in the Ministry of Industry.

The attractiveness of the market offer of the defence industry chiefly consists in a proposal of expanding high quality production of commodities sought after and easily sold abroad. In 1988 these products included mechanized household appliances, black-and-white and colour TV sets, amplifiers, tuners, tape recorders, VCR's, camping trailers, tourist equipment, building materials, equipment of the baking industry, for land, sea and air transporation, such as light passenger planes, agro-planes, choppers, locomotives, diesel engines, power units for ships and trains, radio-communication and electronic systems, walkie-talkies, radio-wave sea and aerial signal systems, fishing trawlers and rescue motorboats.

The defence industry is also an important supplier for other branches, among them the automobile, tractor, farming machines and electronic industries which receive various subassemblies.

A program of boosting civilian production, consumer inclusive, by an average 15 percent, has been elaborated for this year.

Wroclaw, Gdansk Health Workers Suspend Strikes

LD1607204989 Warsaw PAP in English 1947 GMT 16 Jul 89

[Text] Wroclaw, Gdansk, July 16—Seven employees of Wroclaw Oncological Hospital broke hunger strike continuing for six days and also the protest action by other medical personnel. Talks with Wroclaw Voivodship authorities ended Sunday with a compromise that satisfied employees of the hospital. Unresolved issues have been lodged with the Ministry of Health, head of the protest committee Zygmunt Dudek told PAP.

The employees of the hospital were visited today by head of the Solidarity all-Poland coordination committee of health service employees Alina Pienkowska who acquainted them with detailed settlements made at the office of Council of Ministers together with representatives of trade unions and strike committee Poznan Health service.

Answering the appeal issued after these talks, Wroclaw hospital employees decided to suspend all forms of protest until July 18, 1200.

In Gdansk, the joint strike committee of health service employees—members of the Solidarity, decided—in reply to the appeal by Alina Pienkowska—to suspend strike also until Tuesday, July 18, 1200.

Further Commentary on President Bush's Visit

AU1407214089

[Editorial Report] The Warsaw central dailies RZECZPOSPOLITA, ZYCIE WARSZAWY, SLOWO POWSZECHNE, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish on 12 July carry commentaries of between 500 and 1,000 words on the visit by U.S. President Bush. Commentators consider the visit a success whose positive effects extend beyond bilateral relations to East-West relations in general. While registering the disappointment felt by some Poles over the U.S. economic aid package, commentators stress that the President's proposals provide significant help.

In a 700-word commentary entitled "Initial Assessments and Reflections" that appears on page 1 of RZECZPOSPOLITA, Maksymilian Berezowski writes that the visit "has served Polish-American relations well and has given them a strong impetus and a new dimension," and adds that it "was of great importance in a broader context, from the perspective of the entirety of East-West relations, as it represents a positive response to reform trends beyond Poland's borders, to such trends in Hungary and the Soviet Union." After reviewing the reasons for the poor state of U.S.-Polish relations in recent years and concluding that "generalizations that were not always accurate were made by both sides", Ryszard Bankowicz in a 1,000-word commentary headlined "A Common Desire—The Right Moment," writes that "today Poland and America see that they need each other and that "today both capitals recognize the importance of cooperation for detente and security in Europe, for attaining their people's highest goals." Bankowicz also considers the international background to the Polish reforms that have won U.S. support, stressing that Gorbachev's policies create "conditions for eliminating deep-rooted divisions," and that the Bucharest Warsaw Pact meeting affirmed that "each Eastern European country has the unquestioned right to establish its own course in accordance with the will of its society." He ends by saying that "the new prospects, which have emerged so clearly following President Bush's visit, justify the satisfaction that is felt not only by Poles and Americans."

Michal Kolodziejczyk, in a 1,000-word SLOWO POWSZECHNY commentary headlined "Editor Michal Kolodziejczyk Writes," praises the unity that Poles displayed during the visit, stating that "all the significant political forces in our country essentially spoke with one voice, with only occasional differences of emphasis." He also observes that "the President himself also tried not to divide Poles, although with his feelings and views, he was undoubtedly closer to 'Solidarity' than to the members of the highest state authorities." Writing about economic aid, Kolodziejczyk states that "even if there will be no new Marshall Plan for Poland, what President George Bush offered us represents significant relief for a Polish economy beset by crisis." PAP commentator Tadeusz Jacewicz, whose 800-word commentary on page 4 of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI headlined "A Success for Both Sides", states that although "we have to get out of the crisis by ourselves," the President's proposals constitute "help, which will make it easier for us to move forward and will improve the atmosphere surrounding Poland in international financial circles. These elements cannot be expressed in millions of dollars, but they have great economic significance." In his 600-word commentary "By Ourselves First...," which appears on page 2 of RZECZPOSPOLITA, Andrzej Zielinski writes that "it is important that the direction that must be taken in order to emerge from the current economic situation has once again been explained to Polish society without any illusions or embellishments," and concludes that "we have to do things by ourselves first, and only then will others be willing to help Poland's economic development."

Visit Heralds 'New Character'

AU1407184989 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski commentary: "The United States Returns to Poland"]

[Text] Referring to John Kennedy's famous question—but what you can do for your country? —Wojciech

Jaruzelski, proposed a more universal thought in his farewell speech for President George Bush—what have we done to make the world a better place?

The dialogue of the two leaders took place in this spirit, namely, considering what is to be done to make the world a better place and where people can live better, more securely, and adequately. Only mutual will, trust, and sincerity could have aided the considerations of such matters, and both sides clearly manifested such goodwill during Bush's visit in Poland. I could not help but notice, as did many American and foreign correspondents, that Jaruzelski and Bush talked to each other as politicians who have known each other for a long time and who like and trust each other.

I am not in a position to elaborate all the factors which contributed to this frankness. Part of it is attributable to Jaruzelski's open, logical, and succinct, but nevertheless, full description of the Polish reality, and part to the fact that Bush has now had a good chance to familiarize himself with Polish conditions first hand and his imagination has now been satisfied. Bush stated this repeatedly in his public speeches and private talks.

Bush is fascinated by the Poland of sensible social and economic reforms, reforms untroubled by any violent shocks, which might halt the process of reforms and delay the day when the economic crisis can be overcome. That is the reason he constantly referred to the idea of external help—"if you first help yourselves."

Bush is fascinated by the Poland of prudence and responsibility, by the arrangement of the political forces and their harmonious cooperation for the future of Poland, Europe, and the world.

Being familiar with the ways of the world and with history, Bush understands the delicate fabric of the new order in Poland; a Poland which—"is the hope of the world", as he stated in Gdansk.

One does not need a large amount of imagination to understand and appreciate in these statements, the enormous weight of responsibility which Poles now bear. It would be a disaster if someone, somewhere, did not possess this minimal amount of imagination.

During his stay in Poland, Bush held partner-like talks on bilateral, European, and world matters. His visit coming immediately after the session of Consultative Political Committee of the Warsaw Pact states, he was able to learn directly from one of the participants of the session, of the desire for such extensive arms reductions as to render the continuing existence of both military alliances completely superfluous. Both leaders held a close or identical view that the Europe of the future should be free from military divisions, but, preserving its separate respective national differences, it should create a community of political, economic, and scientific cooperation.

Poland can contribute to the creation of such a Europe, writes Thomas Naylor in THE NEW YORK TIMES, by wisely proceeding in its democratic pluralism, and not by uncurbed ambition, wishful thinking, or the "narcissism" which it attempts to sell abroad.

America will help you, replied Bush in Gdansk to Lech Walesa's appeal, to a Walesa who did not seem too pleased by the published American program, but you are in the best position to help yourselves. This point of view has given satisfaction to the realists. The U.S. President has set the example by his decision to defer repayments and by promising to use his influence on the other members of the Paris Club. His promise also includes American support in the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and within the group of the seven most advanced industrialized countries of the world, which are due to begin their annual meeting in Paris in two days.

By reason of the good relations which we enjoy with most of the Western countries, having their leaders lately in Warsaw, or visiting them in their own countries, we are assuming that we can count on them following in America's footsteps. As for the rest, that will depend on us. In economic matters as well as in politics.

Bush's timing of his visit has been masterly. He mentioned World War II several times. He paid homage to the Poles for their heroism and love of freedom in Gdansk at Westerplatte, referring to the 50th anniversary of September 1939, and at the shipyard-workers monument. These were yet further occasions which served to remind us that contemporary heroism can only be in the form of work for one's country. This corroborated Bush's earlier pronouncements stating that if he were a Pole he would chose to stay in Poland because there is so much which needs to be done in Poland.

Bush's visit has confirmed the successful return of the United States to Poland without any preconditions. This has happened at a time when Poland is beginning to increase its activity in Europe and the world, and at a moment when it has an opportunity to play a suitable role appropriate to its past history and its new possibilities.

It is obvious that the extent to which we can exploit this possibility depends above all on ourselves. The new character of our relations with the United States is a helpful factor in this.

PAP Comment on Visit, Presidency

AU1407194689 Warsaw PAP in English 1849 GMT 14 Jul 89

["Looking Back at Last Week by Zbigniew Boniecki"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 14—The visit by U.S. President to Poland, the summit of the seven most highly industrialized Western states in Paris, and Wojciech Jaruzelski's

message to its participants, the candidacy for president and investigation into the death of Father Zych were among the leading topics of the passing week.

The second visit by George Bush to Poland, who came this time as the 4th U.S. President visiting our country, means final return to full normalization of relations. President Bush announced in Polish Parliament that the U.S. would take steps to promote:

1. Coordinated assistance for Poland on the part of the seven most highly industrialized Western states,

2. The granting of 100 million dollars for the development of Polish private sector by the U.S. Congress,

3. The starting of 325 million dollars of the World Bank credits for the development of Polish agriculture and industry,

4. The rescheduling of the repayment of part (about 5 billion dollars) of the Polish debt by the Paris Club,

5. The granting of 15 million dollars for fighting water and air pollution to protect Krakow.

During the visit, Secretary of State Baker and Foreign Minister Olechowski signed agreements on restructuring the debt for 1985 and 1986-1988 and on mutual setting up of centres of culture and information.

Commenting on the visit, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that, answering an appeal by Lech Walesa (not satisfied very much by the announced programme), Bush said in Gdansk that America would help Poles but that Poles could best help themselves. This point of view satisfies realists. Bush several times referred to World War II. He paid homage to the shipyard workers' heroism and love of freedom in Gdansk - at Westerplatte and at the foot of the monument to shipyard workers - to mark the 50th anniversary of September 1, 1939 [sentence as received]. This was again an opportunity to recall that only work for one's own country could be the heroism of contemporary times. This thought was crowned by the President's sentence that if he were a Pole, he would choose to live in Poland today because there is so much to do here.

The atmosphere of the visit is evidenced by TRYBUNA LUDU's dispatch from Washington: "During the visit to Poland in September 1987 by Bush as vice president, Jaruzelski, as it is said in Washington, "diplomatically, delicately but clearly said that Poland would like vice president to be elected president." "It is not ruled out that equally diplomatically and delicately but clearly Bush came out for Jaruzelski to be elected president of Poland."

"...Poland's social, political and economic reforms will stand chances of success only if we manage to overcome the present difficult economic situation in a relatively short period of time and if we can swiftly make important progress in restoring domestic economic equilibrium," says Gen. Jaruzelski's message addressed to leaders of the world's seven most highly developed countries.

"Wednesday July 19 is mentioned most often and in any case the National Assembly is expected to be convened at the start of next week to elect president. But official plans of none of the sides are known, so far nobody has proposed a formal candidacy, the press mutters on the issue and there is similar silence as regards political composition of the future government," GAZETA WYBORCZA of Solidarity says.

Diplomatic Relations Restored With Vatican

LD1707123489 Warsaw PAP in English
1201 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 17—Considering glorious and many-century traditions of ties between the Polish people and the Holy See and wishing to develop mutually friendly relations, the Polish People's Republic and the Holy See decided the following: As of today, Poland and the Holy See resume diplomatic relations at the level of the embassy on the part of the Polish People's Republic and the Holy Nunicature on the part of the Holy See.

AFP Report

AU1707121889 Paris AFP in English
1050 GMT 17 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 (AFP)—Poland and the Vatican restored diplomatic relations on Monday after a 50 year rupture, the Catholic Church press office said here.

The Holy See publish a simultaneous communique at 1000 GMT, announcing the restoration of diplomatic relations which were broken off during World War II.

It was not known when the papal anuncio and the Polish ambassador to the Vatican would resume their duties.

The restoration of relations will end a long period of tension between Polish authorities and the Vatican, that was at its height during the Stalinist era.

Tensions came to a head in 1953 with the three year imprisonment of the head of the Polish Catholic Church, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski who died in 1981.

Soviets Express Regret Over Glider-Plane Crash

AU1407203389 Warsaw PAP in English
1927 GMT 14 Jul 89

["Soviet Attache's Letter on Tragic Air Accident"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 14—Following an article in the GAZETA WYBORCZA opposition daily of July 12, headlined "Belgian Died, Pole Died", military attache at the Soviet Union's Embassy in Poland, Colonel A.

Tenenyev sent a letter to the paper, explaining that the Soviet side had already expressed its deep regret over a tragic accident near Lubin, western Poland, in which a Polish gliding pilot M. Majewski had been killed.

The letter added that representatives of the Soviet military command conveyed words of deep regret and sincere sympathy to the relatives of the dead pilot.

The Soviet-Polish commission of experts established that the Soviet military plane and the Polish glider had crashed as a result of violating regulations by both pilots, the letter said. It also stated that the Soviet command would draw proper conclusions and punish those responsible for the crash.

Warsaw Conference for Polish Communities Abroad
AU1507191089 Warsaw PAP in English
1802 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 15—The idea to unite the Polonian movement which finds an expression in the concept of organizing a round table between Poles living in this country and abroad has been assuming an ever more real shape at a meeting with the participation of representatives of Polish communities in many countries of East and West held at the Royal Castle here today.

At the meeting presented was the vision of a new organization which would group representatives of all political forces and movements active in the country as well as all factions of the Polish diaspora. It was an unprecedented event in the past 40 years. Poles from the U.S. had an opportunity to talk with Poles from the Soviet Union or Czechoslovakia for the first time over many years on the 60th anniversary of the 1st Congress and the 55th anniversary of the 2nd Congress of Poles Living in Foreign Countries.

The meeting was attended by former members of the prewar World Union of Poles Living Abroad, Polonian activists, activists of the Polonia Society for Contacts With Polish Communities Living Abroad, with Chairman Tadeusz W. Mlynczak, representatives of the authorities, with Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Majewski, advocates of problems of Poles scattered all over the world, with Senator Edmund Osmanczyk and participants in the 3rd Congress of Scientists of Polish Origin, to start here on Sunday.

Most participants in the meeting were aware that ties with 15-million Polonia cannot be a monopoly of one party or administration body but that this is the matter of concern for the whole nation.

General Secretary of the Polonia Society Jozef Klasa stated that the state of relations between Poland and postwar emigrants was not good yet despite favourable changes.

In Klasa's opinion in new political reality it is necessary to set up a new organization to cooperate with Polonia. The senate speaker should hold patronage over and lead this organization.

The Polonia general secretary also presented a timetable of activities, including the formation of an organizing committee to prepare the organization's programmatic assumptions and regulations, to be subjected to consultations in Poland and abroad till the end of this year. In early 1990 a founding congress might be convened to adopt a program, regulations and to form authorities of the organization in question.

Those proposals met with a positive reception on the part of participants in the meeting. They meet the suggestions and resolutions of our congress, Boleslaw Laszewski, representative of the Polish American Congress, told PAP.

The words uttered here respond to the need of our hearts, said Leszek Mazepa from Lvov, the Soviet Union.

Also today, a plaque was unveiled by Jan Plater-Gajewski from Kazakhstan and Boleslaw Laszewski of the U.S. at the Kosciuszko Embankment here to commemorate the construction of the centre for Poles living abroad, named after Jozef Pilsudski, which had been destroyed in 1939.

Delegation Chief Assesses Vienna Talks
LD1407085189 Warsaw PAP in English
2142 GMT 13 Jul 89

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Rayzacher]

[Text] Vienna, July 13—Representative of Poland, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski who leads the Polish delegation at the Vienna CSCE disarmament negotiations which started in March 1989, told PAP after the second round of the negotiations about affects that the Vienna talks might have for Poland. Excerpts:

The negotiations are of historic significance for Europe and, consequently, for Poland. A radical diminishing of military threat on our continent in the field of conventional weapons is becoming possible. This should pave the way for the progress of nuclear disarmament.

The Vienna agreement will specify admissible levels for military alliances and for each particular country concerning the negotiated categories of weapons and number of armed forces. Thus, the negotiations will result in a new dimension of defences of particular countries at a much lower level than the present one.

I guess there is no need to persuade anybody how important that is for us from the point of view of Poland's security and economic consequences of such an

agreement. A new extended system of confidence building measures will be established which will regulate military activities in times of peace.

These agreements in the military-political field will create a solid foundation for a common European home, therefore success of the Vienna CSCE negotiations lies also in the well-understood national interest of Poland.

Foreign Jewish Protesters Invade Convent

AU1407212489 Warsaw PAP in English
2050 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Krakow, Oswiecim, July 14—A seven-strong group of Jewish foreigners entered the premises of a Carmelite Nunnery in Oswiecim today. Raising hostile shouts, they demanded that the nuns leave the building and started a sit-in in the yard adjoining the nunnery.

Jewish groups protesting against the location of the Carmelite nunnery in the former Nazi death camp in Oswiecim want the nunnery moved to other place. They continue their protests despite premises being already found for construction of a centre for many denominations.

AFP Reports on Occupation

AU1607200989 Paris AFP in English
1911 GMT 16 Jul 89

[Text] Auschwitz, Poland, July 16 (AFP)—Seven American Jews led by a New York rabbi occupied a Carmelite convent next to the former extermination camp of Auschwitz, in southern Poland, in a six-hour protest on Sunday.

The demonstrators, who also broke in on Friday, were protesting at the presence of the Carmelite nuns in a building adjacent to the former death camp where hundreds of thousands of Jews died during World War II.

The demonstrators, mostly young people, entered the grounds of the building by jumping over a fence. On Friday, they had been evicted by workmen repairing the building, but left of their own accord Sunday.

Earlier Sunday, the protesters had tried unsuccessfully to arrange a meeting [with] Archbishop Franciszek Macharski of Krakow, one of the signatories to a 1987 agreement which called for the nuns' departure by February this year.

Polish Roman Catholic Church officials indicated that, for administrative and material reasons, it had been impossible to build a new convent.

The Auschwitz building, used as a convent since 1985, was formerly a warehouse for poison gas used to exterminate Jews rounded up by the Nazis throughout Europe.

Jewish communities worldwide have protested against the decision by Polish authorities to allow the building to be used as a convent.

The demonstrators, led by Rabbi Avraham Weiss, had no contact with the 20 nuns in the convent.

Japan Announces Offer of Financial Support

OW1407125189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Tokyo, July 14 KYODO—Japan is ready to offer financial support to Poland, a senior official of the Finance Ministry said Friday.

Sadaaki Hirawasa, vice finance minister, said that Japan will follow the lead of major Western nations from a viewpoint of international cooperation if they increase their economic aid to the economically troubled nation.

Hirasawa made the comment at a press conference in reference to economic problems in Poland, which are expected to be high on the agenda at the Paris summit meeting.

In a related development, U.S. President George Bush announced early this week in Warsaw that Washington would provide a 115-million-dollar aid package to Poland to support the nation's reform efforts.

FRG Businessmen Discuss Farming, Food Cooperation

AU1507204689 Warsaw PAP in English
1558 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Warsaw, July 15—A group of FRG industrialists, headed by parliamentary secretary of state at the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry Georg Gallus, paid a visit to Poland between July 11 and 15 at the invitation from Polish minister of agriculture, forestry and food economy.

Among the FRG guests was Hans Rau, one of FRG's biggest producers of farming equipment, known for his initiative to create a consortium supporting Poland's agriculture and for his many-year cooperation with Poland, and Wilfried Holder, representative of the meat industry in Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Wilfried Holder is interested in the creation, together with a Polish meat processing enterprise, of a company which would produce high quality meat products for home market and for export to the United States.

Ceausescu Discusses Dangers of Capitalism

AU1407122489 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2001 GMT 13 Jul 89

["President Nicolae Ceausescu on International Issues"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/7/1989—In the speech he made in Bucharest on Thursday President Nicolae Ceausescu recalled that at the recent Central Committee's plenary meeting he referred extensively to Romania's foreign policy, to the correctness of the international activity of the Romanian party and state of developing relations with all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system, of active participation in the fight for disarmament, peace, for a world of cooperation among all the world nations on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs.

After reiterating Romania's determination to most firmly work to further make its entire contribution to achieving general disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to completely eliminating nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, and to radically cutting back on the so-called conventional weapons the speaker said:

In this spirit, I would like to emphasize the importance of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty socialist states held last week in Bucharest. I would like to stress that the socialist countries reasserted on that occasion too their resolve to work firmly for disarmament, for conventional disarmament, for the elimination of nuclear weapons, for new relations of fully equality among all the nations of the world. I could say that the declaration and the communique of the meeting are an appeal to the NATO countries, to other states of the world to work jointly, in the interest of peoples, for peace, for an end to the old policy, for a new policy of fully equal rights, to guarantee the nations' right to a free and independent development. As was natural, during that meeting we paid special attention also to world economic questions and more particularly to the situation of the developing countries. And this because the situation of the developing countries actually is extremely serious. More than four billion people live in poverty and over this decade their situation continued to worsen, all while the rich countries—and in them a small group of rich men—accumulated tens upon tens of billions of dollars from the developing countries. This situation can no longer continue. This is the world some misters urge us to go back to: a world of inequity, of spoliation, of oppression. We have known it for hundreds of years of which one hundred in capitalism. That is why, we have declared that for us the prospects of such a path belong to the past. Capitalism has been done away with for all and good in Romania. With us people are the true masters and will for ever be masters of their destiny of their riches. These circles and the misters will have to pursue two things: how to liquidate the oppression of the developing countries, and how to solve their 1,200 billion dollars foreign debt. And this not by symbols. Symbolism may [be] worth something in art. In economics and in politics it is not worth a penny.

We have proposed—and I would like to repeat these proposals also here, at our forum of democracy—the annulment of part of the debts of the poorer countries, the annulment of everything resulting from the interest rate that went up to 20 percent and a long-term rescheduling of the remainder. Furthermore, a system of reasonable interest rates, of an equal cooperation, of prices advantageous for all countries should be introduced, a new world economic order should be achieved to take into consideration the interests of all countries. It is in the interest of all countries—of the developed countries, of the developing countries and of the countries embarked on the path of development. We are all interested in new, equitable economic relations, without oppressors and oppressed. This is the first domain on which we must focus our attention.

Secondly, if these masters are so concerned with what is happening in one country or another would it not be better they saw what happens with the millions of unemployed in their countries, with the tens of millions of poor in their own countries? Would it not be better they concerned themselves with the fact that this decade saw an increase in the number of the poor that became poorer while the number of the rich that became even richer and accumulated even more riches decreased? Does this agree with democracy? With human rights? Is this how nature has made people? Has it divided them so that some die of hunger and others live in luxury? No, this is not how nature has made people? Why do not these misters think of what the millions of youth in their countries—where, according to official data, annually 20-to-40 percent of the youth have no jobs secured—do? What do these young people do? Why do not these misters do something to solve these questions, to provide means for their citizens, for the youth in their countries to make their own living?

These misters and circles must understand that their thoughts of diverting the peoples from their path to socialism are doomed to failure. They certainly can raise difficulties. But socialism has wrought such changes and achievements that it will assert itself powerfully in the 2000s as well, and it will triumph as the most dignified and humane society, the only one that can ensure mankind's free, independent future, peace, security and welfare.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that all these were problems of the respective peoples, of the political forces, of the working class, and that Romania had no intention to interfere in the affairs of other states. I have referred to all this so that these circles and misters think better and understand that they must definitively give up the old policy of interference in the domestic affairs of states, that the "cold war" policy must be definitively

renounced. One should not forget that anticommunism and the destabilization policy have led but to tension, to the worsening of the international situation, he said.

The speaker also stressed that detente and the settlement of the complex international policy call for a new policy, a new thinking, actions in the spirit of a cooperation on an equal footing. It must be well understood that by plating the old policy even with gold, not only with dollars, one cannot hide its obsolete, rusted, anticommunist structure that must be thrown away. This is the only way to open the path to cooperation, to the settlement, through a close work-together, of the serious problems facing mankind, to the guaranteeing of peace on our planet.

This year it is 50 years since the outbreak of the Second World War—and one must not forget the lessons of history, what fascism meant. That is why we must take a firm stand against the reactivation of various fascist, anti-semite, national-chauvinistic forces that prepared and led to the Second World War. There is no people in Europe not to have paid a heavy toll, in one way or another, to this leniency to fascism and adventurers, to the lack of unity in the fight against fascism and war.

The policy of concessions, of surrender, not only that did not stop fascist aggression, on the contrary, it encouraged it and the most disastrous war mankind has known followed. That is way today, when there are many problems that await solutions, when certain revisionist, fascist circles raise their heads, the European peoples must rally their forces and work most responsibly to reject fascism and any brutal form of degrading man through a policy of equal cooperation among all the European and world nations. Let us work in all firmness to achieve the objectives of a Europe of security, cooperation and peace, for a united Europe in which each nation may develop freely and independently, a Europe of independent and free nations. Such a Europe can play an important role in the settlement of the world problems, will ensure the freedom and socioeconomic growth of every European nation, will contribute to the settlement of the problems of economic and social progress the world over.

In concluding this section of his speech the speaker stressed that the Romanian people, the working class, the democratic forum of the working people will campaign for the development of relations of cooperation with workers everywhere, for the strengthening of unity and cooperation, setting from the fact that the unity of the working class, of the oppressed peoples, of the peace-loving peoples is the safest and only force for the victory of reason, for disarmament, for a world without wars and weapons, for a world of national and social justice, a world of each nation's welfare.

PEC Endorses Results of Warsaw Pact Summit

AU1407185689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1757 GMT 14 Jul 89

["Approval of the Results and Documents of the Bucharest Meeting"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/7/1989—During the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] of 14 July, an account was read of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states held in Bucharest on 7 and 8 July 1989.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the activity carried out by the general secretary of the party, president of the republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, at the meeting and during the interview of the communist and workers' party leaders of the socialist countries participant in the Warsaw Treaty, as well as of the way in which he set forth Romania's position on the questions discussed, highlighting that that corresponded to the orientations set by the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP, to the interests and aspirations of the Romanian people, the general cause of socialism and peace worldwide.

It was stressed that, owing to the special importance of the questions discussed and of the decisions made, the Bucharest meeting was a moment of utmost significance for the future collaboration between the Warsaw Treaty states both internationally and in the socialist construction.

The Executive Political Committee underscored the significance of the documents signed and adopted on the occasion, which mirror the common positions of all the participants in the meeting, and evince the determination of the Warsaw Treaty socialist countries to take firm action for the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for the ensurance of peace in Europe and the world over. The significance was underlined in this respect of the document "For a Stable and Secured Europe, Free From Nuclear and Chemical Weapons, for a Substantial Reduction of Armed Forces, Armaments and Military Spending" signed in Bucharest.

It was assessed that, owing to their content, the declaration and the communique of the meeting were an appeal to all the NATO countries, to other states of the world to take concerted action for the assertion of the new policy of peace and collaboration, of full equality of rights apt to ensure the free and independent development of all nations.

It was pointed out that special attention was given during the meeting to the further improvement of the activity of the treaty's Political Consultative Committee, to the accentuation of its political character for a growing collaboration and mutual consultations in fundamental questions of the socialist construction in each country.

The Executive Political Committee reiterated Romania's will to expand and consolidate collaboration with all socialist countries in the building of the new system, on the basis of observance of the right of each state, of each party to self-reliantly make its political line, revolutionary tactics and strategy by applying the general laws of scientific socialism to the specific conditions in each country.

Approving of the results of the Bucharest meeting, of its documents and decisions, the Executive Political Committee reasserted Romania's determination to take further action, in close unity with the other socialist states, with the peoples and advanced forces everywhere for the achievement of disarmament, the elimination of the war threat, the political, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict, of all the interstate litigious issues, for the building of a united Europe of free and independent countries, for the establishment of a climate of peace, understanding and broad cooperation on this continent and throughout the world.

PEC Hails Ceausescu-'Arafat Talks During Visit

AU1407185989 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 14 Jul 89

["An Important Moment in the Romanian-Palestinian Summit Dialogue"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/7/1989—In its 14 July meeting, the Executive Political Committee of the CC [Central Committee] of the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] underscored the significance of the interview and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat occasioned by the recent working visit the president of the State of Palestine, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, paid to Romania, assessing that they went down as another important moment in the fruitful Romanian-Palestinian dialogue at top level. The fact was highlighted that, during the talks, joint determination was expressed to further develop and strengthen the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and the State of Palestine, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Organization, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of international peace and understanding.

The Executive Political Committee was particularly appreciative of the conclusion reached during the exchange of opinions on the need for the calling of a UN-sponsored international conference on the Middle East issues to be attended by all the sides concerned, including the State of Palestine, as well as by Israel and the permanent members of the Security Council.

Approving of the results of the recent interview between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat, the Executive Political Committee reiterated the determination of the Romanian party and state, of the Romanian people to further back the Palestinian people's fight for a global, just and durable settlement of the Middle East situation, for the attainment of its legitimate aspirations after living in peace, in a free and independent homeland.

Assembly Committee Views U.S. Senate Move

LD1407224689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Jul (TANJUG)—The amendment adopted by the U.S. Senate concerning the alleged violation of human rights in Kosovo is anti-Yugoslav, untruthful, and detrimental to SFRY-U.S. relations, according to delegates of the Foreign Policy committee of the Yugoslav Assembly.

In the assembly debate on the U.S. Congress' actions regarding human rights in Yugoslavia, dissatisfaction was expressed over the way this action was taken, because it clearly deviated from the good relations and cooperation between Belgrade and Washington.

Although this amendment does not bring about any real consequences in material terms, they—"shaded" by this anti-Yugoslav gesture—will nevertheless bear its impact, one could hear at the session of the committee. [sentence as received] [passage omitted]

Milivoj Maksic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, stressed that the Western press, regardless of its independence, reflects more or less the certain political interests of the environment in which it functions. Certain circles in Europe and elsewhere would like to create a playground for their strategic commitments to Yugoslavia via Kosovo. So they will enthusiasticly reiterate that they cherish the preservation of Yugoslavia, but the question is what kind of Yugoslavia: Do they mean exactly this Yugoslavia, the socialist and self-managing one, or some other one. It is symptomatical, according to Maksic, that the West did not talk about the alleged violation of human rights in Kosovo in 1981, because that was shortly after Tito's death. Today, when the West is sure that Yugoslavia has not succumbed to either side, these circles no longer need to be so tolerant toward Yugoslavia.

Marta Desinger, a delegate from Slovenia, asked why we don't invite U.S. congressmen here and to Kosovo so they can see that they are not right and rectify the injustice inflicted on Yugoslavia. The presiding member, Aleksandar Simovic, explained that the committee has long been dedicated to this idea and that it will propose that a SFRY Assembly delegation visit the U.S. Congress where it can explain the true situation in Kosovo and the observance of human rights in Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

More From Foreign Policy Committee

AU1407205689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1811 GMT 14 Jul 89

["U.S. Senate Move, Reactions in Yugoslavia"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG)—The U.S. Senate amendment on the alleged violations of human rights in Kosovo is anti-Yugoslav, untrue and it harms Yugoslav-U.S. relations—it was noted today by the Yugoslav parliament's Committee on Foreign Policy.

The committee voiced dissatisfaction with the way the U.S. Congress was leading its action linked with the question of human rights in Yugoslavia, because of its strong discrepancy with good relations and cooperation between Belgrade and Washington.

The committee assessed that the relations, hit by this anti-Yugoslav gesture, would suffer although the U.S. Senate amendment does not affect materially the two countries' bilateral relations in any respect.

Deputy Foreign Secretary Milivoje Maksic pointed to the need of Yugoslavia's broad and rational actions including its diplomacy's consistent struggle to let the truth about Kosovo be heard in the world. Maksic reassured the suspicious delegates that Kosovo was receiving an absolute priority in the work of the Foreign Affairs Secretariat because the "problems of Kosovo impinge upon the strategic interests of the SFRY (Yugoslavia)."

Maksic said that the outgoing Yugoslav U.S. Ambassador Zivorad Kovacevic had worked hard these days to point out for the American side its delusions and the anti-Yugoslav pressures to which it was subjected, especially through the lobbying of congressmen. He noted that Kosovo dominated Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar's engagement during his recent visit of the U.S.

In observing that the Western press usually reflects political interests in its environment, Maksic said that certain circles in Europe and elsewhere want to use Kosovo as the "training grounds" for their strategic aims concerning Yugoslavia. They would go on repeating that they care for the preservation of Yugoslavia, but without making clear the country's character.

The West, Maksic said, had not raised the question of human rights violationos in Kosovo in 1981, or shortly after Tito's death, but today, when the West is sure that Yugoslavia has taken no sides in the meantime, there is no need for these circles to be tolerant towards Yugoslavia.

Committee Chairman Alsksandar Simovic maintained that U.S. Congressmen should be invited to visit Yugoslavia and that the American side should be advised to invite a Yugoslav delegation of MPs [members of parliament] to call at the American Congress and speak here about the true situation in Kosovo and about the respect of human rights in Yugoslavia.

Further Reportage of Paris Celebration, Meetings

Drnovsek, Bush Hold Talks

LD1407174689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Paris, 14 Jul (TANJUG)—Dr Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, who is attending the celebration of 2 centuries of the French revolution in

Paris, at the invitation of President Mitterrand, today met U.S. President George Bush, Brazilian President Jose Sarney, Portuguese President Mario Soares, and Italian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

They exchanged views about debt problems of the developing countries, preparations for the Belgrade nonaligned summit, changes in Eastern Europe, and bilateral relations.

Meanwhile, Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, held talks with the foreign ministers of France, Italy, the United States, the FRG, Egypt, Senegal and Mexico.

Drnovsek Tells of Talks

AU1507162089 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, who along with 33 other heads of states or governments has attended the bicentenary celebrations of the French Revolution, has met Yugoslav businessmen and journalists in Paris and has talked with them. Drnovsek acquainted the journalists with the details of his talks with foreign statesmen in the past 3 days. Dragan Colovic, our special correspondent, reports:

The journalists were most interested in the talks our president had with U.S. President Bush. Asked by journalists whether he discussed with President Bush the anti-Yugoslav amendment recently adopted in the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which reproaches the Yugoslav Government for an alleged violation of the rights of the Albanians in Kosovo, Drnovsek said:

Bush expressed his satisfaction with the gradual normalization of the situation in Kosovo and with the rescission of the emergency measures in the province.

Drnovsek added that the said anti-Yugoslav amendment has not reached the U.S. President's desk. The amendment can become valid only when the U.S. President signs it.

Janez Drnovsek gave the journalists several details from, as he put it, his very intensive talks with more than 30 heads of states or governments who attended the celebrations of the bicentenary of the French Revolution. Drnovsek assessed his talks favorably and added that they were a good substitute for 10 or more official visits and meetings.

The SFRY Presidency president considered it was a favorable circumstance that leaders from the north and the south gathered at the French Revolution celebrations. He assessed the Paris gathering as extremely successful.

Journalists specifically asked whether Yugoslavia had participated in suggesting the summit of the rich and poor countries formally mooted by India, Egypt, Venezuela, and Senegal. They decided themselves to launch the suggestion here, Drnovsek replied curtly.

The president of the Presidency assessed his talks with Chancellor Kohl particularly favorably. In an open and cordial conversation, Kohl invited Drnovsek to make a working visit to the FRG. Our president broached the question of visas that the Germans intend to introduce for Yugoslav citizens traveling to that country.

The president of the Presidency also very favorably assessed his talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Japanese Premier Susuke Uno, and Portuguese President Soares, as well as with Egyptian President Mubarak and Indian Premier Rajiv Gandhi. What was discussed most with Mubarak and Gandhi were the preparations for the Ninth Nonaligned Summit and the initiatives that the nonaligned should make in Belgrade in September concerning the most burning international problems, especially those facing the developing world.

As I am reporting, the talks among the leaders of the seven richest Western countries continue. They are harmonizing their views on some outstanding questions in the draft political and economic declaration that will most probably be published at the end of the 15th summit tomorrow.

Drnovsek, Loncar Return From Paris

LD1507170689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 15 Jul 89

[Text] Ljubljana, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—Janez Drnovsek, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who attended the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution in Paris, returned home this afternoon. At Ljubljana airport—Brnik—Dr Janez Drnovsek and Budimir Loncar were greeted by Janez Stanovnik, president of the Slovene Presidency, Cvetka Selsek, chairman of the republican committee for international cooperation, and Marijan Siftar, chairman of the republican committee for information.

Drnovsek, Loncar on Talks

AU1507210289 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 15 Jul 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Ljubljana, July 15 (TANJUG)—On return from the Paris celebration of the French Revolution's 200th anniversary, President Janez Drnovsek of Yugoslavia said here today that the marking manifestation was at the topmost level and qualified his talks with a major number of statesmen in attendance in Paris as "very useful."

In replies to several questions at his press conference at the airport of Ljubljana, northwestern Yugoslavia, Drnovsek said that he had informed U.S. President George Bush, with whom he had met while in Paris, on Yugoslav measures taken in the Province of Kosovo, and that the White House chief had voiced his contentment with the emergency measures having been lifted in the province recently and with the situation being returned to normal. Drnovsek also expressed interest in a visit by the U.S. President to Yugoslavia.

During the Bush-Drnovsek meeting, not discussed was an "anti-Yugoslav amendment" passed in the U.S. Senate the other day, but this matter was discussed by the two countries' diplomacy chiefs, James Baker and Budimir Loncar.

Loncar was given assurances by Baker of the U.S. Government's not having taken part is this and that this amendment would bear "no effective meaning for relations between the two countries," Loncar said here today.

"I have accepted Chancellor Kohl's invitation for my visit to the Federal Republic of Germany," Drnovsek said (he had met in Paris with the West German chancellor), adding that Kohl voiced his wish for a visit to Yugoslavia during Drnovsek's term in office.

As to other European statesmen, Drnovsek also met with British Premier Margaret Thatcher and Portugal's President, Mario Soares. Thatcher keeps following goings-on in Yugoslavia and showing a keen interest in events in it, he said.

"Particularly positively was received last week's Yugoslav Presidency statement when we expressed our readiness to come closer to the Council of Europe, to have further talks on a possibility for a more intensive inclusion in the EFTA [European Free Trade Association], and for coming closer to the EC, as well as to lift a major number of emergency measures in Kosovo," Drnovsek told his press conference.

The Yugoslav president qualified as particularly important the talks he had on the forthcoming Belgrade nonaligned summit in Paris with Robert Mugabe, Rajiv Gandhi and Husni Mubarak.

"My interlocutors proposed that, concretely, economic topics be discussed at the summit and it was emphasised at the same time that the Nonaligned Movement should be modernised," he said.

There is great interest being felt in the 9th nonaligned summit not only with the nonaligned, but also with states in Europe and big powers, Dr Janez Drnovsek said in conclusion.

"The nonaligned summit is attracting much of attention among the international public. It is evident already now that a record number of delegations and observers will attend the Belgrade summit," he stressed.

Paris LE MONDE Interviews Milosevic

PM1407112889 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Jul 89 pp 1,6,7

[Interview with Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian Presidency, by Jacques Amalric; date and place not given]

[Text] [Amalric] Galloping inflation, complete economic chaos, growing ethnic tension.... How and why has Yugoslavia reached this situation?

[Milosevic] The present crisis was caused by our government system. At a time when the whole world was entering an integration process, Yugoslavia entered into a process of disintegration.

Instead of tackling problems at a comprehensive level, our system does everything the wrong way, creates divisions, and confrontations, and fragments capital. By splitting the economy into a multitude of so-called "grass-roots labor associations" which are supposed to consult each other and reach agreements, we created a colossal administration and this system produced an enormous bureaucracy for which nobody can pay and which nobody needs.

At first sight, this so-called economy based on consultation may have a democratic connotation; but in fact it conceals a very rigid bureaucratic system under a democratic gloss.

That is why we needed a fundamental reform and there can be no economic reform without a political reform. We are in favor of rehabilitating market law because the market is the only democratic mechanism which makes it possible to evaluate labor.

If the market does not exist, bureaucracy will continue to be the arbiter which fixes prices, decides your value and that of others, decides what you will do and leads us into a blind alley.

The Yugoslav system which created the crisis also encourage separatism. It did so not only in the republics, but within the enterprises, in the famous "grass-roots labor associations," in the communes, and the regions. This separatism is particularly harmful in relations between republics which are virtually states and which have very different national structures. This separatism has contaminated our whole society.

This is particularly clear if you study the question of capital: It has been divided among the republics and no longer amount to the critical amount necessary for any economic expansion.

[Amalric] Historically speaking, is the main reason for the crisis the nationalities question or bureaucracy?

[Milosevic] It is the latter. By the nature of things, it is in the nationalities' interest to live in peace because it is in everybody's interests to live better and not to engage in confrontation. However, bureaucracy has exploited the nationalities' question, taking advantage of the system's deficiencies to strengthen its own position.

[Amalric] How do you now view Tito's responsibility for this process?

[Milosevic] Positively.

[Amalric] But it was he who drafted the 1974 Constitution in which the fragmentation of power is enshrined....

[Milosevic] I would not say that. That Constitution was drafted toward the end of his life and he was not able to imagine the extent to which such a system would destroy the country. And because of his great authority, nobody realized during his lifetime that this system was virtually unusable. Even before his death, it was Tito who was functioning, not the system. And since his death, nothing has functioned and nobody has been able to reach agreement on anything.

[Amalric] Do you think that Tito thought up such a Constitution out of distrust for the Serbs and that it is precisely for that reason that he created the two autonomous provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina?

[Milosevic] Historically speaking, and I believe personally, Tito has no reason to distrust Serbia. Because it was here in Serbia that the insurrection against the Nazis started and the Serbian Communists were in the front line of the struggle from the start and throughout the war. They paid the heaviest price in the resistance against fascism and also resistance against the Comintern. No, from the historical viewpoint, there is no justification for suspecting Serbia of anything.

If we have to seek people responsible for the humiliating condition imposed on Serbia for a long time, we must look in the direction of Serbian politicians. Concerned only with their interests and positions, they trampled on their people's interests and showed the mentality of vassals and servile behavior. It was they who developed the theory that because the Serbians were the largest group, they ought to be the least visible, and the least present in political life to avoid irritating smaller nations. No people can accept that. Tito defeated fascism under the slogan "fraternity, unity." It is only on such a basis that Yugoslavia will be able to survive.

[Amalric] By securing a reduction in the powers of the provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina, you obtained reparation for the action against Serbia in 1974. You are very popular in your republic, but you arouse a great deal of fear elsewhere. Do you think that the rebuilding of Yugoslavia as a whole can be done from a single republic?

[Milosevic] No. It is in the interests of all the Yugoslav republics and peoples for Yugoslavia to exist, and the whole country must be rebuilt on the basis of equality. We all need Yugoslavia although, strictly speaking, it is true to say that it is Serbia which needs it least, because it is the biggest republic. But I would like to add that we agree to settle this question on the basis of equality without taking account of the size of the republics.

[Amalric] Do you think you can secure the agreement of the leaders of the other five republics to reform the 1974 Constitution? And what timetable do you have in mind?

[Milosevic] I am convinced that we will all eventually reach agreement: Yugoslavia must survive. Having said that, unless we find a common platform for reforming the Constitution during the party congress scheduled for the end of the year, we will enter a sterile and interminable phase of quarrels and excessive verbosity which can only aggravate the crisis.

Serbia will soon propose ideas for reform: multiple candidates, direct suffrage, independent judiciary. We intend to publish these proposals within 3 weeks at most and I hope we will then abandon the sphere of ideological accusations for that of arguments.

[Amalric] All the leaders of the other republics were present at the commemoration of the battle of Kosovo, but do you have regular discussions with them?

[Milosevic] There is constant dialogue; we have permanent contacts within the federal bodies and we also often have meetings among the republics' leaders. What we now need is to place ourselves in the sphere of facts and forget ideological accusations. It is very difficult to refute the facts when faced with the public in any republic. Our main weapons for reforming the institutions are therefore arguments and public opinion.

[Amalric] You are naturally in favor of abandoning the system of the annual rotation of leaders, but what is your position on the principle of compulsory consensus among the republics?

[Milosevic] The rotation system has quite simply destroyed the sense of responsibility. It is responsible for huge errors because it prevents any long-term action. In these conditions, the leadership's way of thinking atrophies.

With regard to the consensus, it is vital to maintain it in some spheres, for example to safeguard the specific rights of the smallest nations. This is a vital precondition for maintaining the equality of nations in a multinational community. But we must not maintain it for all

questions and ask whether Yugoslavia still exists at each session of the assembly. The federal state ought to have control of three essential levers in the economic sphere—three basic functions which exist in all countries with a market economy—the monetary function, the fiscal function, and foreign trade. Do you know that we have nine central banks, one federal central bank, and eight for the republics and provinces? How can we create a single Yugoslavian economic entity without a unified fiscal system?

Such demands do not stem from a desire for unity. The aim is simply to create the basic conditions for ensuring equal economic conditions for all in a market economy. We must be able to influence supply and demand, control monetary policy, and find revenue to satisfy the state's needs. Without a single economic entity, Yugoslavia cannot exist. That is why I think that when these three federal functions have been created, it will be impossible to demand a consensus on each decision.

[Amalric] What other provisions are you considering?

[Milosevic] It would be difficult for me to list them all; in fact, the aim is not to amend a document but to write a new Constitution on the basis of market economy concepts, and of commercial production; we must also include the democratic institutions which these concepts imply. Yugoslavia must, in turn, leave its ivory tower, enter a world environment as a free and independent country, and, to do this, we must talk the economic language of that environment: real exchange rates, real profits, real prices....

[Amalric] Some Yugoslavs criticize you for being more eloquent about economic reforms than about democratizing the institutions.

[Milosevic] I really do not know where this impression comes from. I have just told you that we will not be able to control the economic crisis without changing the political system. The democratization of social relations is a necessary precondition for using the forces of society in the best way. And how could we overcome the crisis without creating the right conditions for mobilizing all these forces?

[Amalric] Are you in favor of a multiparty system?

[Milosevic] I say this with some irony: We are apparently busy discovering pluralism in Yugoslavia! Pluralism in fact has existed for a long time. How can we talk about reasonable political organization and not respect the existence of pluralism of opinions, interests, and so forth?

Having said that, the question of whether we need one or several parties has been turned into an ideological question. The result is that anybody who wants several parties is immediately described as a democrat, and anybody who expresses reservations is an autocrat. I personally think that in Yugoslavia's present position, without national confrontations created by the system, the existence of several parties would not solve anything, and would instead lead to new confrontations and would strengthen the elements which want to destroy Yugoslavia.

What about a pluralist approach? Yes, of course, but should we form several parties, and if so, when? The question is more complex. Even the Western democracies are busy gradually going beyond the multiparty system by trying to mobilize their citizens for certain objectives, irrespective of their political allegiance. The future of a society's democratic organization probably does not lie only in its citizens' membership of parties. The question is probably not whether to have one or several parties, but do we need a system without parties? That is why we are going to propose that groups of citizens—and not parties—should be able to present candidates in elections. All the citizens vote and whether or not they are party members has nothing to do with the weight of their vote. The parties are only a fraction of society's potential organization; they cannot represent it alone.

[Amalric] The fact remains that a single party system equals bureaucratism.

[Milosevic] Yes, to some extent, and that is why we would prefer a system without parties. If the management of society is in the hands of a party which always represents a minority, such a society will always be deprived of creative intellectual forces.

[Amalric] Are you a Communist out of duty, necessity, or conviction?

[Milosevic] I am a Communist by conviction and I became a Communist when I was 17 years old.

[Amalric] Do you think that we can still talk of a coherent working class, defending the same interests in Yugoslavia today?

[Milosevic] The Yugoslav working class is united in the search for a single goal, but it is the most important one: freedom from exploitation, conquering economic and political power. All its other characteristics are different and that should continue to be the case.

An existing communist regime is not the embodiment of a communist conviction. A regime changes and evolves; conviction stems from the desire to struggle for a society without exploitation, a democratic, free, and rich society. That is all. The differences which exist among communist regimes merely indicate that the societies concerned are in the early stages of the socialist choice and that that has only existed for several decades. Capitalism, on the other hand, has existed for several centuries. France today is not the France of the French Revolution. Socialism will not be the same in 200 years.

The most serious distortion of socialist society is bureaucratism, but that is no reason to abandon the aim of a society without exploitation. Quite the reverse, it is another reason for struggling against bureaucratism and against the negation of freedom.

[Amalric] Do you think that the army is one of the few remaining unifying factors in Yugoslavia?

[Milosevic] Undoubtedly. By its history, tradition, and composition, the Yugoslav army is the only institution which has not been "dismantled." It is also obvious that we do not need an army for its own sake; an army must have a country and it is in the interests of all Yugoslavs to see their country survive. It would be unjust to accuse the army of exerting pressure.

[Amalric] Is it true that the Serbs are very influential in the army?

[Milosevic] It is a matter of statistics. The Serbs are the largest group in Yugoslavia and so it is entirely logical for the same proportion to exist in the army. But our army is not divided according to nationalities; it has truly remained a Yugoslav institution.

[Amalric] In struggling for Serbia, you have so far appealed to people's feelings. Are you now going to appeal to reason?

[Milosevic] I do not think that I have so far resorted to impassioned language, or that I have stirred up emotions. On the contrary, I think that I have been completely reasonable in the Serbian affair, I think I have been rational, and that is why we have obtained results. However, we have had to overcome strong resistance, especially since we have been harmed by hostile propaganda, especially in other countries.

[Amalric] The fact remains that it is easier to mobilize people on the subject of national identity than for the reform of a political system.

[Milosevic] You are right. But, in view of the gravity and duration of an unjust and unjustified crisis, I think that a coherent reform program ought to mobilize the Yugoslavs as much as the defense of their territory. In the long term, chaos cannot suit anybody. No republic or people can benefit from that, although some individuals think that they can derive personal profit from the existing situation in the bureaucratic framework.

Further Reportage on Rebalancing Federal Budget

Budget Approved

LD1407135289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1239 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jul (TANJUG)—The Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly today adopted the rebalanced federal budget for this year which totals 62 billion dinars, with the consent of the delegations of all federal units.

The rebalancing was adopted in the regular assembly procedure and not as a temporary measure, because the Serbian delegation today lifted the reserve from the financial document. This was done after the Federal Executive Committee withdrew the decision on the deadline for the payment for exports on the clearing market, and promised at the chamber session to examine in the next session the other requests of Serbia, which above all refer to the coverage of foreign exchange differences concerning specific foreign credits.

Proposal Adopted

AU1407205889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 14 Jul 89

["Federal Budget Readjusted to 68,000 Billion Dinars"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today adopted a proposal to readjust the 1989 federal budget to 68,000 billion dinars (18,000 dinars to the dollar). All federal units had approved the adoption.

The federal budget proper now amounts to 62,000 billion dinars, while the remaining 6,000 billion dinars will go for interventions in the economy. Thus the overall federal outlays are for the first time unified in one document pursuant to the Law on the Financing of the Federation adopted today.

The government of Ante Markovic hence succeeded in cutting by four percent the relative share of federal outlays in the social product to the present 7.14 percent, as the budget proper for this year had originally been set at 65,000 bilion dinars.

The bulk of the federal revenues will come from higher turnover taxes, while the republics and provinces will contribute 9,900 billion dinars.

The readjustment was adopted as part of regular procedures, not as a provisional measure, when the delegation of the Republic of Serbia today withdrew their reserves as to this document.

Vice-premier Aleksandar Mitrovic said the government had withdrawn its decision on the 60-day term for collecting the dinar value of exports to the clearing account area. This move of the government met an earlier request of the delegation of Serbia. Mitrovic said the government would next September propose the ways to settle the problem of variations in foreign exchange stemming from foreign "SAL" [expansion unknown] credits. The government, he said, would also present an analysis of the republics' and provinces' contributions to the financing of the federal budget.

Croatian Presidency Studies Knin Celebration

LD1307051689 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1656 GMT 12 Jul 89

["Croatian Presidency Statement"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Zagreb, 12 Jul (TANJUG)—At its session today, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, in accordance with its constitutional powers and particularly with its responsibilities in the area of maintaining constitutional order, examined in detail the social and security-political aspects of the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo in the region of Knin, on the basis of the report from the assembly executive council and the views and stances of the council for the Protection of Constitutional Order.

The all-Yugoslav character and significance of the celebration of this jubilee in the Knin region required that, as the statement says, the Presidency directly and continually monitor the preparations for the programs taking place and adopt working conculsions to serve as guidelines for the competent republican organs.

The Presidency made the assessment that the competent organs and organizations in the Croatian Socialist Republic undertook and implemented everything necessary for the successful staging of this event.

The assessment was made that the social and church-religious events had a content that adequately emphasized the historical dimension and importance of this event for the Serbian nation and for all other nations and nationalities.

The Presidency stresses that an important feature of the celebration of the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo in the Croatian Socialist Republic was the conduct of the people of the Knin region, who expressed national pride, socialist patriotic dignity, and determination to preserve and consolidate the centuries of togetherness and brotherhood and the unity of nations and nationalities in the Croatian Socialist Republic

Unfortunately, even during the preparations for this event, known nationalistic groups were intensifying their activity with the aim of politicizing the celebration from positions of greater Serbian nationalism. Their organized arrival from certian localities in other socialist republics and provinces was facilitated by the failure to adhere to and implement the 14 September 1988 stances of the SFRY Presidency in environments that continue to have an uncritical and tolerant attitude toward their activity. They came to the Knin region with the intention of allying themselves with a small group of sympathizers and attempting to achieve a breakthrough in the area for the dangerous process of national division.

The Presidency of the Croatian Socialist Republic draws attention to the fact that by their actions, proven nationalists and militant groups took advantage of the staging of the event and the hospitality of the people of the Knin region to develop activity that was an obvious attack on the constitutional system of the country, the gains of the revolution, on Tito, on the equality of nations and nationalities, and on the religious sentiments of the citizens of the Croatian Socialist Republic.

The founding assembly of the Zora Serbian Cultural Society, on the basis of the theories about the alleged threat to Serbs in Croatia, the rowdy interruption of the cultural entertainment program, and other greater Serbian nationalistic incidents represent the crudest blatant attack so far calculated to incite division and mistrust between Croats and Serbs.

The display of hostile and unacceptable symbols, always with an obvious single-nation common denominator, was the other aggressive component of the nationalistic provocations and insults that were spoken or manifested. The Presidency of the Croatian Socialist Republic took the view in accordance with the law that the competent organs in the Croatian Socialist Republic wll not allow the public display of such symbols, because it is impermissable to do anything in any part of the country which could destabilize political-security conditions and have a negative effect on intranational relations. This is also the unambiguous and approved stance of the SFRY Presidency.

The Presidency of the Croatian Socialist Republic concluded that all hostile attacks were met with protests and resistance from the people of the Knin region, who maintained a dignified distance, and in several cases resisted groups and individuals who came to the celebrations with subversive and base intentions.

The assessment was made that the internal affairs organs were faced with very delicate security situations and that, with enviable professional capacity, they also displayed political maturity in the way they carried out their tasks. Despite numerous provocations, the security of all participants at the events was successfully guaranteed. Similarly, the realization of the intentions of the militant nationalist groups and individuals to incite serious security consequences, including clashes that could have been a danger to lives, were thwarted.

The security organs took extensive measures within their competence against the perpetrators of nationalistic attacks, provocations, and incidents. On this basis and in accordance with the letter of the law, appropriate measures are being taken already.

On the basis of the debate and stances, the Presidency of the Croatian Socialist Republic insists on quick and efficient action by the republic's law enforcement organs and judicial organs and by the entire country against persons who, by their behavior and actions, violated the law and posed a threat to public order and calm. To this end, the SFRY President and Federal Executive Council, as well as the organs of other republics and provinces,

will be sent the relevant reports and documentation with the request that within the framework of their jurisdiction they take measures to promote the stabilization of the political-security situation in the country.

According to the statement, the Presidency supports the decisive reaction and clear assessments and views of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, the organs and sociopolitical organizations in Knin, and other sociopolitical communities in the Croatian Socialist Republic and the SFRY, with which the public has already been acquainted.

Legal Action Started Against Counterrevolutionary

AU1407175189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1459 GMT 14 Jul 89

["Criminal Charges Raised Against Ekrem Arifi"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Gnjilane, July 14 (TANJUG)—Security organs in the Yugoslav town of Gnjilane, Province of Kosovo, have raised criminal charges against former member of the Kosovo party Presidency, Ekrem Arifi for counterrevolutionary activities against the social system from Article 114 of the Yugoslav Penal Code.

The office of the public prosecutor in Gnjilane has decided that Arifi be placed under detention and has requested that an investigation be opened.

Since the demonstrations staged by Albanian separatists in late March, Arifi has been placed in isolation on suspicion that he was one of the organizers of the gatherings and demonstrations held by ethnic Albanians last November and of the strikes of ethnic Albanians in February this year.

Kosovo LCY Plenum Discusses Youth

AU1407172689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 14 Jul 89

["Kosovo Provincial Party Committee on Young Generations"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, July 13 (TANJUG)—The ideologues of the militant Albanian nationalism in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo have found fanatical supporters among the young, as was shown in the armed attacks on members of the security forces in the hostile demonstrations in March and May this year, as Hashim Rexhepi said today in the opening statement at a session of the League of Communists of Kosovo Provincial Committee.

Rexhepi set out that the young, who constitute the bulk of the population, had so far been neglected and left open to the influence of the separatist ideology. In that context, he underscored that the battle waged in the province was in many ways a battle for the young.

Participants in today's discussion expressed the opinion that special efforts must be invested to return the deceived and abused young people to the right track.

Figures show that, since the outbreak of the first large-scale separatist demonstrations in Kosovo in 1981, charges for summary offenses have been raised against 2,163 young people, up to the age of 30, and criminal charges against 720.

The largest number of the sentenced young people were pupils and students, which clearly indicates that much work must be done for their resocialization, alongside of taking repressive measures against those who draw the young into the jaws of separatism.

The indoctrination of young ethnic Albanians in Kosovo is mainly said to have been possible due to the young's inadequate upbringing in schools and at the university. Many participants in the discussion qualified the University of Pristina as one of the sources of the indoctrination of the young.

The (?League of Communists), as it was set out, will in future devote much more time to the young, their problems, and political disorientation.

Attention was drawn in the discussion to the fact that the (?population) explosion in Kosovo, where the annual birth rate stands at 2.5 percent, cannot be in the interest of the young, and that such a trend in the population growth would be too great a burden even for a highly developed country.

Slovene Assembly Accuses Highest State Bodies

AU1307102889 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jul 89 p 8

[Slobodan Zikic report: "Slovene Assembly Accuses Highest State Bodies"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 9 Jul—The highest state organs—the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and the federal secretary for internal affairs—who are those most authorized to protect and guard legality and constitutionality, have been violating the law and Constitution by adopting unpublished ordinances [podzakonski propis], including some which contain anti-constitutional and illegal provisions. What is involved is the establishment of a parallel legal system, something which is not only impermissible, but which also causes lawlessness and represents one of the most serious violations of man's rights and freedoms.

This is a brief account of the essence of the accusations that the Slovene Assembly officially directed at the highest state organs in a demand sent to the SFRY Constitutional Court asking it to assess the constitutionality of four ordinances, whose authors are the SFRY

Presidency, the FEC, and the federal secretary for internal affairs. The SFRY Constitutional Court will obviously have to react quickly because suspicions and accusations written and signed by Miran Potrc on behalf of the Slovene Assembly are very serious and grave and, one must say, so far unprecedented in the postwar political practice of not only Yugoslavia, but Europe as well.

Grave Accusations

The highest legal organ of a republic has directed the gravest accusations against the highest federal organs. The SFRY Constitutional Court will establish why this was done and whether it was justified and based on correct and well-argued facts. It is certain, however, that a suspicion has been expressed and that one has thereby started discrediting the highest state organs. It can by no means be ignored that this was done at the initiative of a special group of assembly delegates examining the circumstances and consequences of the court trial of the four men (Jansa, Tasic, Borstner, and Zavrl) who were sentenced in the famous "spy affair" at the Ljubljana Military Court for stealing a confidential military document marked as a military secret!

The demand for a constitutionality assessment applies to two documents of the SFRY Presidency: The Guidelines on Preventing a State of Emergency From Arising and on Eliminating a State of Emergency and the Unified Regulations for the Work of the State Security Organs. It also applies to the Decree on the Foundations for a Unified Methodology in Preparing and Adopting Plans for a State of Emergency which was adopted by the FEC, and the Regulations on the Work of the State Security Service, which was issued by the federal secretary for internal affairs.

In his explanation of the Slovene Assembly's demand, that is, on behalf of that assembly, Miran Potrc says that these ordinances have never been published and that, therefore, according to the Constitution, they cannot be valid and be applied. Moreover, the Regulations on the Work of the State Security Service envisage the possibility of the secret search of dwellings—a considerable infringement of one of the basic human freedoms and rights, the inviolability of dwellings. According to the Slovene Assembly, the secret search of dwellings and the regulation allowing the State Security Service to record conversations made in closed rooms or in the open are contrary to constitutional provisions and laws. According to the Slovene Assembly, this is an infringement on the citizens' integrity, something for which constitutional and legal provisions provide no ground.

Official Suspicions

Miran Potrc says that the Assembly of the Socialist Republic [SR] of Slovenia knows about these provisions in these ordinances, but he does not explain how the assembly has learned about these general legal ordinances that have not been published in civilian, military, or special official gazettes, or newspapers. He also thinks that the SFRY Presidency indeed has the right to adopt guidelines, including ones pertaining to preventing a state of emergency. However, he thinks that it cannot use these guidelines to consign various activities to organs of sociopolitical communities, but only to coordinate ways and measures to prevent a state of emergency from arising. The authority and contents of these measures are established by the law.

Therefore, the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia's group of delegates, which is examining the circumstances and consequences of the trial of the four men and is doing so with the obvious intention of arbitrating in the case despite the fact that the highest organs have already made their final assessments,—has managed to sow suspicion about the work of the highest state organs and to make that suspicion official. If the SFRY Constitutional Court establishes that the suspicions of the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia are founded, the consequences are clear and sanctions known in advance.

Will anything happen—and what will that be—to those individuals and organs who have tried to discredit the highest state organs in this way if it is established that their suspicions and accusations are unfounded?! The answer to this question is also known in advance: Nothing will happen. Just as nothing has happened to those people who have been claiming from the very beginning of the trial of the four that the entire investigation procedure and trial were not in conformity with the law and the Constitution (and the opposite was proved to be true), and who have been claiming that this was a political trial with the aim of smothering the democratic processes in Slovenia, which, in their opinion, is a real oasis of democracy in a unitarist, centralist, and undemocratic Yugoslavia.

Does democracy mean evading or violating constitutionality, legality, and legal order and enabling those who are sentenced to prison for stealing a secret military document to participate in public discussion forums, attend soccer games, appear at press conferences and on the radio, and publish articles in the newspapers while they should officially be serving their sentences? Is it really necessary to sow suspicion in the work of the highest state organs, in the legal order, and in a law-governed state in order to obtain pardon for the four men, and to do so on the basis of the accusation of a group of delegates, which ignores and fails to accept any proof of the four's guilt, as well as all the well-argued statements by the SFRY Presidency and the Republican Executive Council and Presidency of the SR of Slovenia, that is, organs which are certainly more competent than the group of delegates to establish what is done according to law and Constitution and what is not, what is legal order and what leads to lawlessness and destruction of a law-governed state?

Vojvodina Officials Criticize FEC Actions

AU1307082389 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jul 89 p 3

[B. Gulan and R. Stevic report: "Agriculture in the Furrow of the Economy"]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad and Vukovar, 9 Jul—The job of the year, as farmers would say, wheat harvesting, is well under way. Already some 7,000 combine harvesters are working in the country's wheat producing region, Vojvodina. A similar number of combine harvesters are also employed in Slavonija and Macedonia, while wheat harvesting is yet to start in other parts of the country. [passage omitted]

The fact that wheat harvesting is the prime objective is best illustrated by the fact that Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], Stevo Mirjanic, federal secretary for agriculture, and their associates visited wheat fields in Vojvodina and Slavonija. During the talks with wheat harvesters in the wheat fields of the Milan Kuc agricultural estate in Savino Selo near Titov Vrbas, Ante Markovic particularly stressed that the remarks made that the government is not paying enough attention to agriculture are not true, especially because the government has decided to provide only agriculture with funds from the federal budget. For this purpose, the government has decided to set aside $1 billion. [passage omitted]

In his conversation with the representatives of agricultural-industrial combines from Vojvodina, Slavonija, and Baranja, Ante Markovic said, among other things, that one of our main problems, which is also the problem of the entire country, is the fight against monopolies. [passage omitted]

Asked what he thought about numerous criticisms regarding a lack of unified agricultural policy, the president of the FEC stressed that the government has not made any mistakes concerning agriculture.

However, food producers are of a different opinion and there is already a rift between them and the federal government. Joining the discussion on the harvest and the problems in agriculture held in Backa Topola, Jugoslav Kostic, president of the Vojvodina Presidency, stressed that the federal government has not done enough to give agriculture the place it deserves. He said that it would not be good if agriculture alone were to be made to bear the burden of the country's stabilization.

Nedeljko Sipovac, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, said that the FEC's agricultural policy is unacceptable, and that the stories that agriculture will be treated in a special way led to disappointment when the government announced the low, guaranteed price for wheat.

Sipovac was of the opinion that releasing wheat from reserves during harvest time is not prudent in the market and economic sense, because at present there is an abundance of wheat in silos and mills. Moreover, the harvest is under way, but the FEC has set a low and inadequate guaranteed price for wheat. The federal government should fulfill its promise and come up with a unified agricultural policy for the whole of Yugoslavia. This does not, however, mean that Vojvodina and Serbia should not have their own agricultural policies.

Reserves Should Not Be Used

The FEC should be asked to determine an effective credit-monetary policy which would take into account specific production conditions and seasonal factors in agriculture, because it seems that we are heading for the production of expensive food when our aim is in fact the opposite. Food is already too expensive and many people are in a difficult situation. Nobody can now buy food that is too expensive. What will happen tomorrow?—Sipovac asked.

Savo Ivancic, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Vojvodina, also wondered whether under the present conditions, agriculture could contribute to stabilizing the economy and society as a whole. It is obvious that this will be very difficult, especially in view of the FEC's current policy of selling wheat from reserves at very low prices in the middle of the harvest. [passage omitted]

There Are No Counterarguments

Taking part in the discussion, FEC President Ante Markovic said that today he did not hear a single argument against the FEC's policies concerning the development of a new market concept of the economy and agriculture. He said that, considering the difficulties facing agriculture, the FEC has consciously chosen various measures and concessions in order to help agriculture to successfully adapt to the market conditions of conducting business affairs. However, there are a lot of things that should be done by agriculture itself, while the state should only try to speed up development through some measures. The guaranteed price of wheat set by the FEC is not that important and will only become relevant when nobody wants to purchase wheat on the market. After all, Markovic said, the rediscounted loans for wheat will be determined on the basis of its market price, rather than its guaranteed price. [passage omitted]

Ante Markovic said that the FEC has already devised a concrete and comprehensive concept of how to develop agriculture on new foundations, and that these foundations will be revealed next fall. He also said that not all of the measures will appeal to everybody, and that at the time when we want the independence of the market and various forms of ownership, when we want to curb inflation, they will hurt some people. Markovic also said

that those involved in agriculture must be more energetic and ask for the things to which they are entitled, but in a well-argued manner. They should also ask their republican and provincial governments why they are keeping as much as 3,700 billion dinars in banks which are envisaged for the purchase of wheat, when they can use this now. The president of the FEC said that the FEC is not omniscient and that it does have its weaknesses, but added that the policies applied in the country's agriculture and economy will shortly produce the first results, that inflation will be curbed and production revived, that we are regularly servicing our foreign debt, that foreign exchange reserves are greater than ever before, and that exports to hard currency markets have been increased by 18 percent. Proceeding from this, the FEC can more boldly approach various courses of intervention, be it with respect to imports of certain goods, or some kind of intervention in the domestic market, but everything must be done to help the market and anti-inflationary policy for which we have opted.

The president of the FEC said that he was not annoyed with attacks on the FEC, because the measures adopted by the FEC cannot suit everybody. The absence of criticism would mean that we are not on target, because in the market economy somebody must be adversely affected, especially those who are idle and those who do not produce in the way this form of the economy demands.

Political Pluralism Seen As 'Hazardous' Game

AU1307131889 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 89 p 2

[Milan Rakas commentary: "The Hazard of the Dangerous Minority"]

[Text] One can already say that the question of whether or not we want political pluralism is no longer considered topical in Yugoslav politics. This question has recently been affirmatively answered in all parts of country. It is very important that the leaderships of the League of Communists in all our communities have also come out in favor of political pluralism.

In such a positive climate various political alternative organizations (parties) are popping up like mushrooms after a rain.

However, what now appears to be an unavoidable and necessary question, a question that should be answered without hesitation, is the question: What kind of political pluralism do we want on the Yugoslav political scene?

We hope that the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance will also search for an answer to that question at its session scheduled for today. The answer should guarantee that the social values for which much blood was shed during the armed revolution will not be endangered by political pluralism.

This primarily refers to the Yugoslav socialist direction of our overall development in the broadest possible sense.

In order to create conditions for the Yugoslav oriented political pluralism, the Socialist Alliance should establish the criteria which will permit the founding of only those political organizations and movements that are open to all citizens of all nationalities. National self-isolation and nationalist names given to the newly founded organizations could result in the citizens of every nationality founding their own national political organizations and movements anywhere in the country. Here is an illustration of a possible absurdity: In Vojvodina, for instance, there could be an emergence of as many national peasant alliances as there are different peoples and nationalities in that part of the country. A similar thing could happen with other kinds of organizations in any part of the country where there are multinational communities. This kind of organizing on the basis of nationality could quickly result in national-political pluralism in all our communities. History has taught us that national political pluralism will certainly lead to a political and nationalist struggle for power. It is a well-know fact that the gap between such nationalist struggles and a civil war is not very wide.

It is obvious that the Federal Conference should clearly state that in the Yugoslav political scene there is no place for the political pluralism based on narrow, closed, and exclusively nationalist foundations.

The published programs of the newly founded organizations and movements confirm that most of them, in addition to having very nationalist bases, are running away from socialism and even the broadest socialist orientation.

Therefore, at this initial stage of political pluralism we must also answer the following question: Do we want to provide the concept of the capitalist political system with the opportunity to triumph in our country again? If we do not want that, then the programs of all those who are promote political pluralism must, at least, not ignore the broadest socialist orientation in their activities.

Therefore, if the openness to all Yugoslavs is not guaranteed by all the exponents of political pluralism, and if they do not display at least the minimum socialist orientation, the introduction of political pluralism could turn into a hazardous undertaking involving the greatest achievements of our socialist revolution, which is something with which the vast majority of our citizens would certainly not like to gamble.

Mandic on Use of Tanks Against Dissidents

AU1407091089 Belgrade BORBA Serbo-Croatian 7 Jul 89 p 6

[Article by Dr Petar B. Mandic, secretary of the Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia: "Revisionism One Hundred Percent"]

[Text] The League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] must develop as a democratic vanguard or it will lose its social historical sense. This is the truth that it perceived

some 30 years ago and that has not been disputed as an idea and guideline in the LCY development. Problems have arisen, and are arising, about the concept of democratization, which is to say the ideological essence of the "formula" according to which the idea will be realized. If one is to judge by the authors of the article, "Leftism—Children's Disease of Communism," by Milos Ciric, Borut Pahor, and Milan Blazic (BORBA 3 July 1989), in which they hurled themselves at me because of my categorical stand that the LCY must continue to be organized on the principle of democratic centralism or it will not exist as a vanguard, one could say that in this respect we have not moved far from the concept of the democratization of the party which was offered a long time ago by the revisionists as an alternative to the Marxist concept of the building of relations in the party of the proletariat.

While Marxism finds the chief generators of the strength of the vanguard and the prerequisite for implementing its social historical role in the unity of the vanguard and its organization on the principle of democratic centralism, revisionism finds in this principle the chief causes for the bureaucratization of the party and for the minority being overwhelmed by the majority. While the former consider democracy and centralism in a dialectic unity as the conditions for the existence and creative working of the party, the latter see in it the cause for the loss of the historical reason for its existence.

Democratic Centralism as Bulwark Against Bureaucracy

The revisionist "formula," from Bernstein and Kautsky up to the modern opportunists and revisionists, reduces the "democratization" of the party to the abolition of this principle. It may be said that the essence of revisionism in the field of party theory lies precisely in favoring democracy without centralism, and in institutionalizing the rights of the minority, which is to say the legalization of factions in a party and its federalization on a nationalist basis. Let us not go any further, but these are the gems of the revisionist concept of democracy in the party, and they have remained until the present time.

The essence of revisionism is to jeopardize the LCY ability to implement its role through an organizational diffusion of the LCY. Indirectly, through the abolition of democratic centralism, one strives to abolish the LCY as a political and vanguard factor in society and thus push it from the political scene.

On these positions, the said authors base their concept of the "democratization" of the LCY and the defense of the Slovene idea about democracy in the LCY without democratic centralism.

The authors of the article well perceive the existence of differences in interests and see that it would be impossible to reach a solution that would suit all, even if we were a one-nation state. This is quite correct. However, this is not an argument for abolishing democratic centralism, but precisely for keeping it. Democratic centralism in fact was accepted as the principle for building the relations in the party because of its social, class, and interest stratification.

In a party stratified in its interests and stratified socially, ideological unity could never be achieved if democratic centralism were abolished and replaced by consensus. The pluralism of ideas in the LCY and society arising as an expression of the pluralism of interests may have its revolutionary democratic sense only if a democratic machinery exists for their synthesis into a unity of will and its implementation through the unity of action. The essential prerequisite for this, in addition to democracy, is centralism as a practice in the collective work and decisionmaking in the LCY and as responsibility for a consistent practical implementation of the democratically constituted will of the League of Communists as a whole. Without democratic centralism, the LCY would lose the reason for its existence and would be transformed into an organization in which the fanning of factional passions would extinguish its creative leading functions.

All the political systems and political parties that have been based on consensus democracy have perished. I wish the said authors would cite an example from their "world development megatrends" where decisionmaking is based on the basis of consensus. All European societies are virtually multinational, but there is not a single one in which decisionmaking is based on consensus. This does not mean that majoritarianism is practiced in them. Democratization of society and of the party is the most reliable bulwark against bureaucracy of any kind, including majoritarianism. Democratic centralism, if it is truly democratic, creates the conditions for arriving, on the basis of a democratic struggle of opinions, at a synthesis of a policy that expresses the interests of the broadest working strata.

There Is No Communist Party That Decides by Consensus

In particular there is no Communist Party that bases its policy decisionmaking on consensus. This is an outdated principle that has lost its historical meaning. Social development trends are abolishing borders between states. Great interstate alliances are being formed in which decisionmaking is based on the majority, but in the LCY, the roads to its democratization are being sought through a return to an archaic principle that constitutes a consensus of its own kind.

The question is why this is being done. What is the ideological essence of such a concept of the democratization of the LCY? The ideological essence of this concept lies in creating room for the development of democracy without the LCY. Organizations are sprouting up in Slovenia whose platform is that communism

and democracy are incompatible. The abolition of democratic centralism in the LCY in fact directly serves the implementation of this idea. Ultimately it all boils down to the proposition that democracy in society and the vanguard role of the LCY are incompatible.

If the LCY were to break up into national parties, which would inevitably happen if democratic centralism is abolished, and if the LCY were to lose the properties of a unified organization, the last links of the unity of Yugoslavia would disappear. Its breakup would be completely certain. The abolition of democratic centralism in the LCY would led to this result.

What is one to do if the republican organizations oppose an outvoting at the congress? I think that this is a very serious challenge to the congress itself. If Slovene dissidentism occurs, the first thing that must be done is that the congress must provide an ideopolitical qualification of this act. The line must be clearly drawn between Marxism and opportunism and it must be seen who stands on what ideological position in the LCY. Although this can be seen to some extent even at present, the congress must bring the matters to a close as regards the ideopolitical differentiation and it must determine the class foundation of the LCY unity.

We Possess Tanks for Defense Against External Aggression and Internal Counterrevolution

The congress must sharpen the ideological and organizational principles of development and activities in the LCY in the spirit of its program. If it were not to achieve a majority on this point, this would be a sign that it has succumbed to nationalism, and objectively speaking, as such it could not play the role of the vanguard of society. If the majority at the congress stands up for the defense of unity of the LCY, the minority must be aware of its responsibility for the consequences for the unity of the LCY and Yugoslavia that may arise from its behavior. The congress must without fail adopt stances on what the consequences are of possible Slovene dissidentism for the unity of the LCY and the unity of Yugoslavia. If the LCY and Yugoslavia are viable even without the Slovenes, then I would let them go their way and try their luck in their scribbler's socialism, as Marx ironically called such nationalist tendencies. However, it is assessed that this dissidentism jeopardizes the LCY and Yugoslavia, then there should be no equivocation. Yugoslavia and its identity and sovereignty must be defended. The revolution has the right to defend itself from foreign aggression and internal counterrevolution. And any move that leads to the split in the LCY and Yugoslavia is counterrevolution. The congress must clearly state this. Whoever joins in this game must reckon with respective consequences. This is what tanks are for, so that we may defend ourselves from external aggression and internal counterrevolution. Surely we have not got them for driving to picnics. This must be clearly put to everybody. And there can be no dilemma about it. We know from experience that those who know they have deserved them are most afraid of tanks. I do not fear tanks in the defense of the achievements of the revolution, if it be necessary. This is what the army is for, to defend and to protect the achievements of the revolution, which is to say the integrity and sovereignty of the country and its constitutional order. Any attack on these achievements from outside or inside must be energetically squashed. This is the law of the existence and survival of any society, including our society, and it is a guarantee of its further development.

Vlasi Case Trial Expected in Sep or Oct

AU1307172889 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 89 p 14

[TANJUG report: "Vlasi's Trial Next Fall"]

[Text] Pristina, 11 Jul—The investigation of Azem Vlasi, who is being detained because of the well-founded suspicion that he was one of the organizers of the November rallies and demonstrations and February strikes, will be completed by the end of the month. It has been discovered that we can expect the indictment to be filed against Vlasi as early as August, and the trial is expected to be held at the end of September or the beginning of October.

Azem Vlasi was arrested along with several other people at the beginning of March of this year because of the well-founded suspicion that he had committed the criminal act of endangering the social order in a counterrevolutionary way under Article 114 of the Criminal Law of the SFRY, which is punishable according to Article 139, Section One of the same law.